

had won the admiration and respect of the Nation and had aroused the greatest pride of his constituency. The Nation has lost a Senator in Congress and our State a citizen whose place can not be filled.

Many more testimonials from men in all the walks of life, from the President of the United States to the humblest citizen, might be added to these showing the high esteem in which Senator HUGHES was held by his fellow countrymen. Other men gifted and capable, and who have had the better opportunity to form a just estimate of his talents and ability, will no doubt do full justice to his memory.

It is a matter of profound regret that he should be cut down at the time when just entering on a career of the largest usefulness to his State and to the Nation. But his untimely death is only another of the inscrutable tragedies of this life.

Though dead, yet we believe he has entered upon a higher life that those noble qualities of mind and heart wrought out by long years of labor and pain and struggle here have fitted him for the companionship of that illustrious company whose pure lives and great achievements have adorned the pages of history.

Said Victor Hugo, in answer to the question, "Shall we live again?"

I feel in myself the future life. I am a forest once cut down; the new shoots are stronger and livelier than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with unknown worlds.

You say the soul is nothing but the resultant of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fall?

Winter is on my head but eternal spring is in my heart. I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets, and roses as at 20 years. The nearer I approach the end the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me. It is marvelous yet simple. It is a fairy tale and it is history.

For half a century I have been writing my thoughts in prose and in verse; history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode, and song; I have tried all. But I feel that I have not said the thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to the grave I can say, like many others, "I have finished my day's work." But I can not say I have finished my life. My day's work will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley, it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight, it opens on the dawn.

May we not cherish the hope that CHARLES J. HUGHES, Jr., having fully met and discharged the duties and obligations of this life, whether as son, husband, parent, friend, citizen, patriot, or statesman, only finished his day's work here on Wednesday, January 11, 1911, and that his day's work began again the next morning in another world, freed from the limitations and disappointments and sorrows of this life.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it is not for me to go into the history of Senator HUGHES and his public service; neither shall I enter into any detailed analysis of his talents or characteristics. These subjects are properly left to the Representatives of those States, one of which was honored by giving him birth and the other of which was honored by granting him his commission to the Senate. I shall content myself with a few words in reference to him as a lawyer as I saw him and as my personal friend.

I first met him about 10 years ago, when we were arrayed in a professional capacity on opposite sides in the court room. We sat on opposite sides of the trial table in the aggregate for about six months during a period of about nine years. I saw him in action and learned how great a lawyer he was. Always courteous, but incisive, almost matchless in clearness of perception and powers of analysis, with tremendous industry and wonderful memory, I have never met another so formidable adversary. His mind seemed to photograph every word of the evidence in a long trial, and woe betide that witness who in the course of years varied his testimony by a hair's breadth! He was a masterly cross-examiner, and as all such must be a great judge of human nature.

The great West is proud of many of its lawyers, and deems them fit to contend with the best lawyers of the older and more cultured East; and this man had no superior in his profession, and few, if any, equals in all the lands beyond the Mississippi.

Reference has been made this afternoon to the fact that by his profession he had acquired wealth, and it seems to me proper to suggest at this time that the fact that a candidate for public office is possessed of wealth is no objection to his selection provided he would be selected if he were not wealthy.

The only criticism that is just is when, as in many instances, a man of wealth is chosen to a great public office who would not be considered for that office if it were not for his wealth.

Senator HUGHES was too industrious. I sometimes think that the human family is made up almost wholly of those who work too much and of those who refuse to work enough. Almost none are wise enough to work as they should. Senator HUGHES undoubtedly worked too much and thereby brought on his untimely death.

He was affable, genial, generous, dignified, and self-contained. He was a good and loyal friend. During all the past 10 years he was my friend, and it was with deep regret I heard of his serious illness, and with sincere sorrow that I learned of his untimely death.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. MARTIN of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may be given five legislative days in which to print remarks in the RECORD on the life, character, and services of Senator HUGHES.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In accordance with the resolutions adopted, and as a further mark of respect to the deceased Senator and Representative, the House stands adjourned until to-morrow.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Monday, February 13, at 12 o'clock noon.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 13, 1911.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D.

The Vice President being absent, the President pro tempore took the chair.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday last, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

REFRIGERATING PLANT IN CAPITOL BUILDING.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Superintendent of the United States Capitol Building and Grounds, transmitting, pursuant to law, certain information relative to the plan and specifications and estimate of cost for a refrigerating plant in the Capitol Building and in the Senate and House Office Buildings, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 124) reaffirming the boundary line between Texas and the Territory of New Mexico.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 31596) making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 32473) for the relief of the sufferers from famine in China; asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HULL of Iowa, Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, and Mr. HAY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 7252) granting an annuity to John R. Kissinger.

The message further transmitted to the Senate resolutions of the House on the life and public services of Hon. CHARLES JAMES HUGHES, Jr., late a Senator from the State of Colorado.

The message also transmitted to the Senate resolutions of the House on the life and public services of Hon. CHARLES QUINCY TIRRELL, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

S. 2469. An act for the relief of Alfred Childers;

S. 9566. An act to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Pocatello National Forest;

S. 10348. An act to convey to the city of Fort Smith, Ark., a portion of the national cemetery reservation in said city;

S. 10594. An act to authorize S. G. Guerrier, of Atchison, Kans., to construct a bridge across the Missouri River near the city of Atchison, Kans.;

S. 10595. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 5968. An act to pay Thomas P. Morgan, jr., amount found due him by Court of Claims;

H. R. 13936. An act for the relief of William P. Drummon;

H. R. 14729. An act for the relief of Capt. Evan M. Johnson, United States Army;

H. R. 19505. An act for the relief of Eugene Martin;

H. R. 21882. An act for the relief of Horace D. Bennett;

H. R. 23827. An act extending the provisions of section 4 of the act of August 18, 1894, and acts amendatory thereto, to the Fort Bridger abandoned military reservation, in Wyoming;

H. R. 25234. An act authorizing the issuance of a patent to certain lands to Charles E. Miller;

H. R. 28214. An act providing for the levy of taxes by the taxing officers of the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes;

H. R. 30727. An act providing for the sale of certain lands to the city of Buffalo, Wyo.;

H. R. 31648. An act to authorize the county of Hamilton, in the State of Tennessee, to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, Tenn.;

H. R. 31649. An act to authorize the county of Hamilton, in the State of Tennessee, to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River at Chattanooga, Tenn.;

H. R. 32004. An act providing for the quadrennial election of members of the Philippine Assembly and Resident Commissioners to the United States, and for other purposes;

H. R. 32222. An act authorizing homestead entries on certain lands formerly a part of the Red Lake Indian Reservation, in the State of Minnesota;

H. J. Res. 209. Joint resolution for the relief of Thomas Hoynes; and

H. J. Res. 213. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite foreign countries to participate in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915, at San Francisco, Cal.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arkansas, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your petitioner, the General Assembly of Arkansas, now in session at the capital of the State of Arkansas, respectfully represents to the Congress of the United States that the annual reunion of Confederate Veterans is authoritatively ordered to be held at the city of Little Rock, Ark., May 16, 17, and 18, 1911; and

Whereas the people of Arkansas are desirous that this reunion shall be a memorable occasion for the said veterans; that they shall be suitably encamped, amply provided for otherwise, and be made very comfortable during their stay in the city of Little Rock, Ark.: Now, therefore,

The General Assembly of Arkansas, representing all the people of the State, regardless of political affiliations, creed, or previous condition, hereby, in behalf of the people and for them, petition the Congress to authorize the War Department to loan to the State of Arkansas for the purposes of the said reunion the following tents or such other tentage as shall be of equal capacity, to wit, 1,000 conical wall tents; 1,000 conical wall-tent poles; 1,000 conical wall-tent tripods; 48,000 small tent pins; 4,000 large tent pins; 20 storage tents, large size; 20 storage-tent poles and ridges; 40 storage-tent poles, upright.

The said equipage to be delivered by the War Department to Maj. E. B. Jett, quartermaster National Guard of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., or to such State officer as the Secretary of War may designate to receive and account for same, it being understood that the State of Arkansas shall be responsible therefor, to the end that the same shall be properly reshipped immediately following the close of the reunion as aforesaid to the Army depot from whence such equipage was received. And your petitioner, the State of Arkansas, is in duty bound.

Approved February 7, 1911.

G. W. DONAGHEY,
Governor of Arkansas.

R. F. MILWEE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HARDIN K. TONEY,
President of the Senate.

EARLE W. HODGES,
Secretary of State.

STATE OF ARKANSAS,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Earle W. Hodges, secretary of state, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, Earle W. Hodges, secretary of state of the State of Arkansas, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached instrument of writing is a true and perfect copy of house memorial No. 1, approved February 7, 1911, the original of which was filed for record in this office on the 7th day of February, 1911.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal.

Done at office in the city of Little Rock this 11th day of February, 1911.

[SEAL.]

EARLE W. HODGES, Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred

to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution asking the Congress of the United States to refuse to enact the measure now pending relating to United States pension agencies.

Whereas it has come to the notice of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin that a measure is pending before the Congress of the United States which aims at the removal of 17 United States pension agencies from their present locations throughout the country to the city of Washington, D. C.; and

Whereas these pension agencies were established years ago for the convenience and accommodation of then only 232,000 pensioners of the United States; and

Whereas the number of pensioners has since that time increased to nearly 1,000,000 (being 921,083 June 30, 1910); and

Whereas this legislature is informed that all of the pensioners of the United States are vigorously protesting against this proposed centralization, consolidation, and removal to Washington, D. C., of these 17 pension agencies as inimical to their interests and convenience: It is therefore

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring). That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully asks the Congress of the United States to refuse to enact such a measure, being fully convinced that the system at present in use, to which all pensioners have now become accustomed, will better subserve the interests of this vast body of pensioners, who, owing to their services to the country, as well as to their advanced age, are certainly entitled to consideration of their views and wishes on a measure that so vitally affects them.

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Senate of the United States and to the House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

C. A. INGRAM,
Speaker of the Assembly.

C. E. SHAFFER,
Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

H. C. MARTIN,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

F. M. WYLIE,

Chief Clerk of the Senate.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come:

I, J. A. Frear, secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of joint resolution No. 65-A has been compared by me with the original printed joint resolution on file in this department and that the same is a true copy thereof and of the whole of such original printed joint resolution.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State at the capitol, in the city of Madison, this 11th day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

J. A. FREAR, Secretary of State.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chateaugay, N. Y., remonstrating against the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of Wichman, Lutgen & Co., of San Francisco, Cal., and the memorial of I. D. Fuller, of Vona, Colo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called rural parcels-post bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 239, Journeymen Barbers' International Union, of Washington, D. C., praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry citizens of the city of Washington, D. C., praying for a continuance of the present public-school system in the District, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the Columbia Heights Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the adoption of the proposed change in the name of Fourteenth Street NW. to that of Maine Avenue, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Junior Order United American Mechanics of Loudon, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented the petition of Horace P. Montgomery, of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the construction of the Lincoln memorial road from the city of Washington to Gettysburg, Pa., which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of the executive board of New Hampshire's Daughters' Association, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the preservation of forest reservations at the headwaters of navigable streams, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PILES presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Council of Hoquiam, Wash., praying for the construction of the battleship *New York* in a Government navy yard, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Council No. 12, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Tacoma, Wash., praying

for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DIXON. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Montana, which I ask may lie on the table and be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 1.

Joint resolution relative to election of United States Senators by popular vote.

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have, at various times, adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of electing United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of the respective States; and

Whereas a large number of State legislatures have created senatorial direct-election commissions: Therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Montana, That the Legislature of the State of Montana, in accordance with the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, desires to join with the other States of the Union, and respectfully request that a convention of the several States be called for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and hereby apply to and request the Congress of the United States to call such convention and to provide for the submitting to the several States the amendments so proposed for ratification by the legislatures thereof, or by convention therein, as one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress.

SEC. 2. That at the said convention the State of Montana will propose, among other amendments, that section 3 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States should be amended so that the Senators from each State shall be chosen by the electors thereof, as the governor is now chosen.

SEC. 3. A legislative commission is hereby created, to be composed of the governor and four members to be appointed by him, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party, to be known as the Senatorial Direct Election Commission of the State of Montana. It shall be the duty of the said legislative commission to urge action, by the legislatures of the several States and by the Congress of the United States, to the end that a convention may be called, as provided in section 1 hereof. That the members of said commission shall receive no compensation.

SEC. 4. That the governor of the State of Montana is hereby directed to transmit certified copies of this joint resolution and application to both Houses of the United States Congress, to the governor of each State in the Union, to the honorable Representatives and Senators in Congress from Montana, who are hereby requested and urged to aid, by their influence and vote, to the end that the United States Senators shall be elected by popular vote.

W. R. ALLEN, *President of the Senate.*

W. W. McDOWELL, *Speaker of the House.*

Approved February 2, 1911.

EDWIN L. NORRIS, *Governor.*

Filed February 2, 1911.

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. N. Yoder, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is a true and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 1, relative to election of United States Senators by popular vote, enacted by the twelfth session of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana and approved by Edwin L. Norris, governor of said State, on the 2d day of February, 1911.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 2d day of February, A. D. 1911.

[SEAL.]

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. STEPHENSON. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution asking the Congress of the United States to refuse to enact the measure now pending relating to United States pension agencies.

Whereas it has come to the notice of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin that a measure is pending before the Congress of the United States which aims at the removal of 17 United States pension agencies from their present locations throughout the country to the city of Washington, D. C.; and

Whereas these pension agencies were established years ago for the convenience and accommodation of then only 232,000 pensioners of the United States; and

Whereas the number of pensioners has since that time increased to nearly 1,000,000 (being 921,083 June 30, 1910); and

Whereas this legislature is informed that all of the pensioners of the United States are vigorously protesting against this proposed centralization, consolidation, and removal to Washington, D. C., of these 17 pension agencies as inimical to their interests and convenience: It is therefore

Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring), That the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin respectfully asks the Congress of the United States to refuse to enact such a measure, being fully convinced that the system at present in use, to which all pensioners have now become accustomed, will better subserve the interests of this vast body of pensioners, who, owing to their services to the country as well as to their advanced age, are certainly entitled to consideration of their views and wishes on a measure that so vitally affects them.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the secretary of state to the Senate of the United States and to the House of Representatives of the United States and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

C. A. INGRAM,

Speaker of the Assembly.

H. C. MARTIN,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

C. E. SHAEFFER,

Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

F. M. WYLIE,

Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented a petition of Alonzo Palmer Post, No. 174, Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, of Superior, Wis., praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Council of La Crosse, Wis., and a petition of Local Union No. 344, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Waukesha, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Shiocton, Wis., praying for the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Agricultural and Breeders' Association of Kiel, Wis., remonstrating against any reduction being made in the present rate of duty on barley, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the State Commandery of Wisconsin, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation proposing to abolish United States pension agencies outside of Washington, D. C., which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PAGE presented a petition of Local Union No. 994, American Federation of Labor, of Bennington, Vt., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of Local Grange No. 323, Patrons of Husbandry, of Hardwick, Vt., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Pensions, as follows:

House joint resolution 7.

Whereas there is pending in the Senate of the United States a bill, having passed the lower House of Congress, known as the Fuller-Suloway pension bill, which provides fixed and certain amounts of pension to be paid to the survivors of the Mexican and Civil Wars with slight increases above the amounts that are now allowed to be paid upon age limit: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Illinois (the senate concurring), That it is the sense of these bodies that said pension bill should pass the Senate of the United States without amendment and that the people of the State of Illinois heartily indorse the action of Congress in providing more liberal pensions for the veteran survivors of the Mexican and Civil Wars and to provide for their payment based upon the age of the veteran.

Adopted by the house January 24, 1911.

CHARLES ADKINS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

B. H. MCCANN,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Concurred in by the senate January 31, 1911.

JOHN G. OGLESBY,

President of the Senate.

J. H. PADDOCK,

Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. JONES. I present a joint memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Territories.

There being no objection, the joint memorial was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 6.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Your memorialists, the senate and house of representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled, would respectfully pray for the speedy passage of such legislation as will permit of the determination by the courts of the rights and claims of the locators of coal and other lands in Alaska, to the end that either those claims, if fraudulent, be canceled and the land restored to the public domain to be entered and developed by other people under the laws of Congress, or that patents issue thereto, in case no fraud appears, so that the locators may themselves open the mines.

Further, your memorialists pray for the immediate passage by Congress of some act permitting the leasing of coal land in Alaska under such terms as will invite the investment of the large capital necessary to open those mines and to construct transportation lines to them, and which at the same time will protect the country against any possible monopolization and the people of Alaska against any extortion in the charge made for coal.

Further, your memorialists pray that on the passage of such an act, and as part thereof, provision be made for the immediate opening to entry under its terms of all of the coal and other lands in Alaska now withheld from the possibility of utilization by executive order.

Passed the house January 16, 1911.

HOWARD D. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House.

Passed the senate January 25, 1911.

T. H. PAULHAMUS,

President of the Senate.

Mr. PENROSE presented petitions of Ceres Grange, No. 1253, of Ceres; Juniata Grange, No. 889, of Altoona; Pomona Grange, No. 41, of Honesdale; of Summit Grange, No. 1079, of Erie; of Leapydale Grange, No. 1268, of Custer City; of O. K. Grange, No. 1303, of Summit Station; and of Willard Grange, No. 1440, of New Castle, all of the Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. YOUNG. I present a memorial from the clerk of the Springdale Quarterly Meeting of Friends' Church, of Iowa, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SPRINGDALE, IOWA, February 4, 1911.

HON. LAFAYETTE YOUNG,
United States Senator from Iowa.

DEAR SIR: At a business meeting of Springdale (Iowa) Quarterly Meeting of Friends' Church, held at West Branch, Iowa, February 4, 1911, representing over 400 members, mostly residents of Cedar and Muscatine Counties, Iowa, I was requested by a unanimous vote of this meeting to write to you and on behalf of the church protest against the proposed expenditure of public funds for the fortification of the Panama Canal, and request that you vote and use your influence against such use of the public funds and respectfully urge upon you the advantages of procuring by international agreements the neutralization of the whole Canal Zone.

Very truly, yours,
WILLIAM MATHER,
Clerk of Springdale Quarterly Meeting of Friends' Church.

Mr. YOUNG presented petitions of Bakers and Confectioners' Union, No. 226, of Keokuk; of Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance, No. 263, of Cedar Rapids; and of the Twentieth Century Club, of Livermore, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the repeal of the present oleomargarine law, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of Memorial Post, No. 216, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, of Cresco, Iowa, and of John A. Buck Post, No. 140, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, of Lisbon, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of Local Council No. 767, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, of Ottumwa; of Tri City District Council, Carpenters and Joiners of America, of South Omaha and Council Bluffs; and of the Central Labor Union, of Waterloo, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of Local Division, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Burlington, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Burlington, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the proper observance of Sunday as a day of rest in the District of Columbia, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Fruit and Produce Exchange of Boston, Mass., praying for the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada in respect to the elimination and reduction of import duties, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. WETMORE presented a petition of Local Union No. 13114, Street Sweepers' Union, of Pawtucket, R. I., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of the California State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, remonstrating against the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a memorial of Local Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Trumbull, Conn., remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Butterworth Progressive Republic Club, of New Haven, Conn., and a petition of the Lumber Dealers' Association of Connecticut, praying for the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the executive body of the New Hampshire Daughters, of Boston, Mass., praying for the

enactment of legislation providing for the preservation of forest reservations at the headwaters of navigable streams, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of Harmony Grange, of Stepney Depot; of Unity Grange, of Deep River; of Local Grange of Trumbull; of Local Grange of Cannon; of the Fairfield County Pomona Grange; of Local Grange of Watertown, and of Local Grange of Plainfield, all of the Patrons of Husbandry, in the State of Connecticut, praying for the passage of the so-called rural parcels-post bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WARREN. I present a telegram, in the nature of a memorial, from the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WOLTON, WYO., February 11, 1911.

HON. F. E. WARREN, Washington, D. C.:

On behalf of the wool growers of Wyoming I vigorously protest against the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, and demand that live stock be given the same protection as is accorded dressed meats. High-priced feed and labor, low prices for our product, and unfavorable weather conditions have placed the sheep industry on verge of annihilation. We earnestly appeal to Members of National Congress to do all within their power to frustrate adverse legislation and support measures that will permit our industry to exist if not prosper.

J. A. DELFELDER,

President Wyoming Wool Growers' Association.

Mr. WARREN presented telegrams in the nature of memorials of W. S. Edmiston, publisher of the Farmer and Ranchman, of Cheyenne, Wyo.; of the Farm Journal, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and of the Priscilla Publishing Co., of Boston, Mass., remonstrating against any increase being made in the postal rates on magazines and periodicals, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WATSON presented memorials of the Hutchinson, Stephenson Hat Co.; the Payne Shoe Co.; Lewis Hubbard & Co.; the Hubbard, Bedell Grocery Co.; Abney, Barnes Co.; the Schwabe Clothing Co.; the F. H. Hammond Notion Co.; the Charleston Hardware Co.; the Thomas Shoe Co.; the H. O. Baker Furniture Co.; and Lowenstein & Sons, of Charleston; of J. Chris Thomas, president, and J. W. Higgenbottom, secretary, of the Business Men's Association, of Charleston, all in the State of West Virginia, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called rural parcels-post bill, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Philip G. Bier Post, No. 17, Department of West Virginia, Grand Army of the Republic, of New Martinsville, W. Va., praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of Local Camp No. 11, Patriotic Sons of America, of Summit Point, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DEPEW presented petitions of General P. H. Sheridan Post, No. 630; W. S. Hancock Post, No. 259; Candor Post, No. 383; Post No. 166, of Weedsport; Summer Post, No. 24; R. M. Starring Post, No. 523; John R. Stewart Post, No. 174; Ketcham Post, No. 495, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, all in the State of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called old-age pension bill, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of Washington Camp No. 5, Patriotic Sons of America, of New York City; Local Union No. 179, of Rochester; Local Union No. 203, of Poughkeepsie; Local Union No. 1456, of Sidney; and Local Union No. 258, of Brooklyn, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; of the Central Labor Council of Salamanca; of Local No. 76, Bartenders' National League, of Syracuse; of Local Union No. 274, Brewery Engineers and Firemen, of Troy and Albany; and of Pride of Cayuga Council, No. 23, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Auburn, all in the State of New York, praying for enactment of legislation to further restrict immigration, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chateaugay, and memorials of sundry citizens of Willink, Verona, Canton, Merrifield, Canandaigua, New York City, Montour Falls, and Lafargeville, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed reciprocal agreement between the United States and Canada, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the American Protective Tariff League, remonstrating against the creation of a permanent tariff board, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Council of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and a petition of the State Association, United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters, and Steam Fitters' Helpers, of Schenectady, N. Y., praying for the construction of the battleship *New York* in a Government navy yard, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Sherman Lodge, No. 143, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, of East Syracuse, N. Y., and a petition of Local Division No. 367, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, of Syracuse, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the admission of publications of fraternal societies to the mail as second-class matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. DICK. I present a resolution adopted by the Senate of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, which I ask may be read and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Senate resolution 22.

[Seventy-ninth general assembly, regular session—Mr. Dore.]

Whereas there is pending in the United States Senate a resolution providing for submitting to the States for ratification of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas a vote will be taken upon the said resolution by the Senate of the United States within the very near future: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate of the State of Ohio, That we favor the adoption of the aforesaid resolution, and that we request the Hon. CHARLES DICK and the Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON, United States Senators from Ohio, to vote for the adoption of said resolution.

Mr. DICK. I present a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, which I ask may be read and lie on the table.

There being no objection, the resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

House resolution 30.

[Seventy-ninth general assembly, 1911—Mr. Russell.]

House resolution recommending the passage of a joint resolution now pending in the Congress of the United States relating to the election of Senators by popular vote.

Whereas at the present time there is pending in the Senate of the United States a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the popular election of Senators to the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas said resolution is likely to be reached for action thereon by the Senate of the United States during the present week; and

Whereas the house of representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, reflecting the will, wishes, and sentiment of the people of this State, favor the election of Members of the United States Senate by a direct vote of the electors of the several States of the Union: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the Seventy-ninth General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we respectfully urge the adoption of said pending joint resolution by our National Congress, and especially request our Senators, the Hon. CHARLES DICK and the Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON, to vote for such said resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be by the clerk of this house immediately forwarded to each Senator and Congressman from Ohio.

S. J. VINING,

Speaker House of Representatives.

CHARLES M. SETTVICH,

Clerk House of Representatives.

Attest:

Mr. STONE presented telegrams, in the nature of memorials, from Henry R. Strong, publisher of the National Druggist, of St. Louis; Philip H. Hale, of St. Louis; Frank Orff, publisher of the American Woman's Review and the Sterling Magazine; William Hirth, publisher of the Missouri Farmer and Breeder, of Columbia, all in the State of Missouri; and from the Farm Journal, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against any increase being made in the postal rates on magazines and periodicals, which were ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 17493) for the relief of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. reported it without amendment.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 29346) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the Civil War and the War with Mexico, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1145) thereon.

Mr. PAYNTER, from the Committee on Claims, to which were referred the following bills, reported them each without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 8771) to reimburse the officers and crew of the light-house tender *Manzanita* for personal property losses sustained by them on the foundering of that tender October 6, 1905 (Rept. No. 1147); and

A bill (H. R. 11421) for the relief of R. J. Warren (Rept. No. 1146).

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 5453) for the relief of the legal representative of M. N. Swofford, deceased, reported it without amendment.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 25503) to provide punishment for the falsification of accounts and the making of false reports by persons in the employ of the United States, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report (No. 1148) thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (S. 9693) to provide for the payment of the traveling and other expenses of United States circuit and district judges when holding court at places other than where they reside, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (No. 1149) thereon.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BURNHAM:

A bill (S. 10777) providing for an election for the removal of the county seat of the county of Cochise, Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. PENROSE:

A bill (S. 10778) to grant an honorable discharge to Samuel Bequeath; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 10779) granting an increase of pension to George L. H. Grammer;

A bill (S. 10780) granting an increase of pension to Carrie Diefenbach;

A bill (S. 10781) granting a pension to Elizabeth Clappitt; and

A bill (S. 10782) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Reese (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEAN:

A bill (S. 10783) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Petrie (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DEPEW:

A bill (S. 10784) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Bissell (with accompanying paper); to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HEYBURN:

A bill (S. 10785) to legalize a bridge across the Pend Oreille River in Stevens County, Wash. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Commerce.

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 142) to create a joint committee to continue the consideration of the revision and codification of the laws of the United States; to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

By Mr. BURTON:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 143) extending the operation of the act for the control and regulation of the waters of Niagara River, for the preservation of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$10,000 to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish at Denver, Colo., a botanical laboratory, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Agriculture appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURNHAM submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$540 to pay Harry B. Straight for extra clerical services in connection with the preparation of the omnibus claims bill, intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$125,000 for the construction of the immigrant station at Boston, Mass., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

JOHN S. MONTGOMERY.

On motion of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, it was

Ordered, That the papers filed as evidence with Senate bill 1229 be withdrawn from the files, there having been no adverse report made thereon.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Mr. DU PONT. I present a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, to the legislative committee of the National Grange, of Concord, N. H., relative to the proposed Canadian reciprocal agreement. I ask that the letter be printed in the Record and

also as a public document. I move that the request for the printing as a document be referred to the Committee on Printing for its consideration.

There being no objection, the letter was referred to the Committee on Printing for action, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

OPEN LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 9, 1911.

To the Legislative Committee National Grange, Concord, N. H.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your telegram of February 4, in reference to the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty, I have to say:

The United States home market, the greatest in the world, has been built up by encouraging home manufactures. The farmers of the country were primarily instrumental, over half a century ago, in the initiation of this policy. They had to ship all their surplus to foreign countries to find a market. Prices were very low at home. It required the organization of a new party and of the industrial forces of the country to diversify and protect new industries.

The theory upon which the building up of home manufactures was predicated was, that this protection should equal the difference in cost of production at home and abroad. That has been the policy of the Republican Party for half a century; it is the policy of the Republican Party now. The cost of production in the United States and Canada is more nearly identical than it is between the United States and any other country. The same difficulties exist north of the border with regard to farm labor that exist in the United States; that is, labor is very scarce on both sides of the line, and prices are high in consequence. The same methods have been in vogue among Canadian farmers that have been practiced by American farmers; that is, they have farmed extensively, have cut down their woods to make new farms, and have not observed the practices that should obtain in maintaining the fertility of their soils. Consequently there are abandoned farms in Canada, just as there are abandoned farms in the United States. The new virgin soils in both cases have attracted on both sides of the boundary line, and farmers acted on the theory that our soils were inexhaustible.

Our town population has grown much faster than our country population. Prices for the necessities of life have been high and wages, stipends, and salaries have not kept pace with the increase in the price of food. There was a demand for lower tariffs during the last election by the population of the towns. That interest carried the election by default; the farmer either sympathized with the town dweller or he stayed at home on election day and husked corn. A new Congress was elected along lower-tariff lines, if it had any instructions from the people. The Republican Party is a protectionist party; the Democratic Party wants revenue tariffs. The pending reciprocity treaty will go some distance toward meeting the demands of the people at the last election without interfering with the policy of protection as applied to the whole world. There is quite an element in the Democratic Party that believes in protection, and there always has been, and that may be the reason why that party favors this reciprocity treaty. That element in the Democratic Party may be willing to go as far as this reciprocity treaty goes in letting the natural products of Canada into the United States, and that may be as far as a great many people, in Congress and out of it, think it necessary to go in modification of our statutes regarding importations from foreign countries. Many people in the United States think it wise to adopt this reciprocity treaty with Canada, while they would feel justified in resisting all effort to open up our markets to the whole world.

This treaty is not one-sided, giving our markets for meats and grains to the Canadians with nothing in return. We get into the Canadian woods, 90,000,000 or more of us, for timber products, things very much needed, as our home supplies are so much reduced that prices have gone up markedly in the last few years, and our development in the future will draw heavily on what remains. Much building has halted on this account. The southern States have a new market for their cottonseed oils, which will be valuable to them. Canada opens her doors to our fruits, which will give to our orchardists a growing market for their products. Fish comes into the United States free, which will mean quite as much to our people as the opening of our markets to Canadian poultry products. We are to have free trade in seeds, which is well, because many seeds are more valuable coming from northern latitudes. We do not grow enough of flax to make our oils and will derive benefit from the free introduction of flaxseed. Free barbed fencing wire will be a boon to our farmers.

It is said that a tariff bill or reciprocity treaty or any movement toward modification of our trade relations with foreign countries should consider the manufacturers at the same time it considers agricultural products, and that justice requires the lowering of the duties on manufactured products simultaneously with the lowering of the duties on products of the farm, but whether we shall make any of them free, and the extent to which the duty on manufactured products could be reduced with safety, depends entirely upon whether the reduction of the duty on manufactured goods would let in foreign goods to such an extent as to interfere with the employment and wages of our working people. When the workingman loses his job in the factory, the farmer loses his customer. The Payne tariff act reduces duties on a great many articles, and we have been having heavy importations since the passage of that act. That may do no harm, and a reduction of the amount of protection given to some other manufacturers may do no harm; indeed, may be justified; but whenever these reductions go so far as to permit very heavy importations of goods in those classes, the factory stops and the farmer loses his market.

This was exemplified under the Wilson-Gorman Act during Mr. Cleveland's last administration and the activity that came after the enactment of the Dingley law. Reciprocity with Canada must be considered from a viewpoint somewhat different from that of a tariff act affecting our commerce with the entire world; localities in both Canada and the United States will be opposed from real or imaginary reasons. But the development of either country as a whole calls for first consideration from its statesmen.

It is impossible to revise the tariff without affecting some interest. The fair view and the broad view requires that the future of all industries shall be considered, that the development of the United States must be primarily considered, and that its future must be taken into account. Our relations with the people of Canada are different from our relations with any other. For many years we welcomed them to our country; in late years they have been welcoming our people to their new lands.

In the first place, they are a kindred people; they are developing a new country quite as fast as any people have ever developed a new

country, and their territory runs from sea to sea along our northern border. We had reciprocity with Canada not many years ago. That was abrogated more through temporary sentimental consideration than from any other cause. Since that time the Canadians have been rapidly building up their country along all lines. There is just as much opposition in localities there now to letting in American manufactured goods at lower rates as there is in localities on the American side to letting in Canadian farm products at lower rates or without duty. If this reciprocity treaty becomes the law of both countries, our relations with Canada will become more intimate, and our trade with her will extend and increase. The trains that bring farm products to the United States will take farm, orchard, and manufactured products back. We will become more and more one people, developing along similar lines and supplementing each other in many respects. The raw material that comes from the Canadian farm will be manufactured in the United States, and what is not needed will be sent to foreign countries. If this is desirable on the part of Canada, it certainly should be desirable on the part of the people of the United States.

The United States produces surplus wheat above domestic requirements. This surplus production is sold in foreign countries. The price of our exported surplus is governed by the world's requirements, being regulated by the law of supply and demand, and the price of wheat in the United States, while we are exporting, is governed by the price at which the surplus is sold, as a general proposition. Occasionally wheat corners may interfere with the law of supply and demand and temporarily affect the price.

Distance from markets has much to do with the prices of grain. So this proposition is modified by proximity to markets and cost of transportation. While Canada is exporting wheat or other grains and the United States is also exporting wheat, there is no particular reason why Canadian wheat should come here, unless it be that a mixture of Canadian and American wheats may be desirable on the part of our milling exporters, and our millers may find it profitable to handle the Canadian surplus. But the price to the Canadian for this surplus wheat will be substantially the same whether sold in Europe or the United States. However, if the handling of Canadian wheat by United States railroads, merchants, and mills has a tendency to reduce the price, it will be reduced to Canadians; and if it should reduce the price of bread to the American consumer, wise statesmanship may find it necessary to do that to avoid greater evils.

When the homestead law was enacted railroads were built across the Alleghenies into the Mississippi Valley, and the eastern farmer had heavy disabilities laid upon him. The glaciated soils of the West, complete in mineral plant food, produced readily, and it was difficult for the eastern farmer to compete. The western farmer got the advantage then; he got the land for nothing, or for a nominal price, from the Government. The eastern farmer in those days felt a competition that was very severe, and this probably resulted in the backward state of agriculture east of the Alleghenies. But the American legislators of those days took the broad view and the far view; they considered the future of the United States.

When we consider questions of production from the soil we find marked distinctions between the United States and Canada. The corn crop is the great crop of the United States. Our corn belt extends up to the Canadian line. The Northwestern Prairie States some years ago were as exclusively grain-growing States as the Canadian northwest is now. They raised wheat and oats until the land refused to give profitable crops any longer. Diversified industry, the rotation of crops, and the maintenance of the fertility of the soil presented themselves to the farmers of the Northwestern States at that time as pressing imperative necessities. They turned to the production of meats and dairy products, and they are the great meat-producing and dairy States at the present time, with but few States to compare with them along these lines. The corn crop enabled them to bring this about.

The Canadian people are growing wheat, oats, and barley. Their longest cultivated lands are beginning to refuse profitable crops in many localities. They can not turn to the production of beef and pork as is done in the United States. They can, and do, make grass beef, but grass beef is not the highest selling meat. Our meat supply has been running below the average, and the prices have gone much above the average, threatening some of the manufacturing industries that make our markets. The policy of the United States is that all public lands shall be devoted to the homesteader. The homesteader is pushing West, and is taking the place of the ranchman. A few homesteaders on an area heretofore devoted to cattle raising compel the ranchman to wind up his business. This is being done steadily and regularly. It is the national policy, and it is a wise policy; but it has resulted in fewer cattle for the market as grass cattle, and fewer stock cattle for feeders in the corn belt. The Canadian can furnish us with feeders; a large per cent of the number that come to the United States are of that class. The Canadian could finish his cattle at home, if he could grow sufficient corn, but the climate forbids. The United States, in 1910, produced over 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, while all of Canada, in the same year, produced only 18,726,000 bushels. Those parts of Canada which are producing wheat for export at the present time grow practically no corn at all; in some seasons it is a struggle to grow wheat, owing to frosts. The Canadian can keep his cattle to a more advanced age and make them fat on grass. He does this with some of them, and makes good grass beef, but the bulk of them come as stock cattle to be fed in the corn belt of the United States, or, in some cases, to be fed as grass cattle in the eastern United States.

The homesteader will eventually raise more horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs than did the ranchman; the United States is studying the semi-arid conditions, and eventually these lands will be made more productive; but that time has not come, and meats are scarce and dear. The heavy corn crop of last year has modified the prices of meats, although they are still high. The older States of the West have steadily grown less grain and more grass, corn, and oats to feed to domestic animals, permitting the newer pioneer farming localities to raise the surplus grains. Some of those newer Northwestern States grow more wheat than is exported from Canada at the present time. But growing wheat in competition with pioneers in other countries is not as profitable as growing crops to feed to meat-producing animals. The increase of population in the United States has encouraged this tendency.

We can handle the Canadian export grain crop with facility. If it is brought inside our borders and milled, as it would be, our dairymen could use with great profit the by-products of the mills. This is the feature—bran and shorts—that makes dairy products and robs the soil. If we can not increase our yield to meet the demands of increasing population, free wheat from the nearest fields would be desirable. The influences at work are enabling the American acre to yield more, but it is a question whether this increase will meet the requirements of our rapidly growing population. Wheat growing for sale from the farm, as

the pioneer practices it, can only be temporary. The land refuses to yield profitable crops after a few years, when recuperative farming must be resorted to to build up the soil where the soil robber has reduced it by grain growing. This is the reason the older prairie States turn to grass, corn, and domestic animals as soon as they can bring about the change. The United States could, with great profit and benefit to the land, take all the grains Canada has to sell and devote its lands to less exhausting crops, as is evidenced by the older prairie States farmers, who grow no grain to sell, buy their flour, and thereby keep up the fertility of the soil. In the Western States, where the farmer has turned from grain raising for sale to the production of crops to be fed to domestic animals on the farm, the new departure has been so profitable that lands in those States have risen in value to \$100 and \$200 per acre, and rents from \$4 to \$6 per acre.

The domestic exports of wheat, and flour reduced to bushels of wheat, from Canada to all countries were, in 1907, 51,977,968 bushels; in 1908 they were 56,958,620 bushels; and in 1909 they were 63,449,476 bushels.

The domestic exports of barley, and malt reduced to bushels of barley, from Canada to all countries were, in 1907, 1,997,619 bushels; in 1908 they were 2,965,841 bushels; and in 1909 they were 2,056,816 bushels.

The Canadian can, perhaps, grow barley longer than he can grow wheat, as barley is not as exacting a crop upon the soil.

The domestic exports of barley from the United States were, in 1908, 6,671,013 bushels; in 1909 they were 4,589,397 bushels; and in 1910 they were 8,262,961 bushels. The export of barley for 1910 does not include malt. These figures show that the United States produces more barley than it needs, and any Canadian barley that might go through the United States for export or be manufactured in the United States into pearl barley, malt, or beer would not affect the price seriously. But barley is a soil robber next to wheat in its exactions upon the soil. Good farmers who keep up soil fertility do not grow either wheat or barley oftener than once in four years. The pioneer in new lands grows these grains while he can get paying crops; then he turns to newer lands. But new lands are about all taken up in both Canada and the United States. What remains in the United States is in the semiarid regions; what remains in Canada is far in the north.

These considerations lead me to the conclusion that the adoption of the pending reciprocity treaty would, from the national standpoint, be an act of wisdom.

Very truly, yours,

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

JOHN R. KISSINGER.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 7252) granting an annuity to John R. Kissinger, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the amount proposed insert: "\$100."

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House numbered 2 and agree to the same.

P. J. McCUMBER,
N. B. SCOTT,
JAS. P. TALIAFERRO,

Conferees on the part of the Senate.

GEO. W. PRINCE,
H. O. YOUNG,
JAMES HAY,

Conferees on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

SUFFERERS FROM FAMINE IN CHINA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives, disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 32473) for the relief of sufferers from famine in China.

Mr. WARREN. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, and agree to the conference asked by the House, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. WARREN, Mr. BULKELEY, and Mr. TALIAFERRO conferees on the part of the Senate.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 31596. An act making appropriation for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 31856, the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 31856) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912,

and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with; that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments shall first receive consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The Secretary will proceed to read the bill. The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the headline "General expenses," on page 2, line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "six;" in line 5, before the word "two," to insert "one thousand;" in line 6, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "six;" and in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven hundred and twenty" and insert "eight hundred and forty," so as to make the clause read:

Executive office: Two commissioners, at \$6,000 each; engineer commissioner, \$1,250 (to make salary \$6,000); additional compensation for 2 assistants to the engineer commissioner, detailed from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, under act of Congress approved June 11, 1878, 2, at \$250 each; secretary, \$2,400; 2 assistant secretaries to commissioners, 1 at \$1,400, and 1 at \$1,200; clerk, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,300; 2 clerks, at \$1,200 each; clerk, who shall be a stenographer and typewriter, \$1,000; clerk, \$840; clerk, \$720; clerk, \$600; messenger, \$600; messenger, \$480; stenographer and typewriter, \$840; 2 drivers, at \$600 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred" and insert "seven hundred and fifty," so as to make the clause read:

For services, supplies, and printing, in the preparation of an index of the laws of Congress relating to the District of Columbia, and of the laws of former municipal governments in the District which are still in force, also consolidating indexes of orders and of opinions of the corporation counsel, and other records, \$1,750.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred" and insert "seven hundred and fifty;" in line 17, after the word "dollars," to insert "clerk, \$1,300;" in line 18, before the word "clerks," to strike out "seven" and insert "six;" in line 20, before the word "clerks," to strike out "three" and insert "six;" in line 22, before the word "inspector," to strike out "three clerks, at \$600 each;" and in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "nine hundred" and insert "one thousand," so as to make the clause read:

Purchasing division: Purchasing officer, who shall, under the direction of the commissioners, supervise the purchase and distribution of all supplies, stores, and construction materials for the use of the government of the District of Columbia, and who shall give bond in such sum as the commissioners may determine, \$2,750; deputy purchasing officer, \$1,600; clerk, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,300; 6 clerks, at \$1,200 each; 3 clerks, at \$900 each; 6 clerks, at \$720 each; inspector of fuel, \$1,500; assistant inspector of fuel, \$1,100; storekeeper, \$1,000; messenger, \$600; driver, \$480; inspector, \$900; inspector, \$780; 2 laborers, at \$600 each; inspector of property, \$936; 2 property-yard keepers, at \$1,000 each; inspector of materials, \$1,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 21, to insert:

To reimburse two elevator inspectors for the provision and maintenance by themselves of two motorcycles for use in their official inspection of elevators in the District of Columbia, \$15 per month each, \$360.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the total appropriation for the maintenance of the executive office, on page 5, line 25, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and six" and insert "and eighty-six," so as to read:

In all, \$117,086.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand eight hundred" and insert "two thousand," and in line 18, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seven" and insert "nine," so as to make the clause read:

Care of District building: Clerk and stenographer, \$2,000; chief engineer, \$1,400; 3 assistant engineers, at \$1,000 each; electrician, \$1,200; 2 dynamo tenders, at \$875 each; 3 firemen, at \$720 each; 3 coal passers, at \$600 each; electrician's helper, \$840; 8 elevator conductors, at \$600 each; 2 laborers, at \$660 each; 2 laborers, at \$500 each; 2 chief cleaners who shall also have charge of the lavatories, at \$500 each; 40 cleaners, at \$240 each; chief watchman, \$1,000; assistant chief watchman, \$660; 8 watchmen, at \$600 each; pneumatic-tube operator, \$600; in all, \$38,930: *Provided*, That the employees herein authorized for the care of the District building shall be appointed by the assistants to the engineer commissioner, with the approval of the commissioners.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for the maintenance of the assessor's office, on page 7, line 19, after the word "dollars," to strike out "clerk, \$720," and insert "two clerks, at \$720 each," and in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy" and in-

sert "forty-eight thousand two hundred and ninety," so as to read:

Messenger and driver, for board of assistant assessors, \$600; two clerks, at \$720 each; temporary clerk hire, \$500; record clerk, \$1,500; in all, \$48,290.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 3, after the word "labor," to strike out "in," and in the same line, before the word "the," to insert "including," so as to make the clause read:

For extra labor, including the preparation of tax-sale certificates, and data, which the law requires this office to furnish the recorder of deeds and the assessor with authority to employ typewriters and clerks, \$800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for the maintenance of the auditor's office, on page 9, line 12, after the word "said," to strike out "deputy auditor" and insert "chief clerk," so as to read:

Auditor's office: Auditor, \$4,000; chief clerk, who shall hereafter, in the necessary absence or inability from any cause of the auditor, perform his duties without additional compensation, and who shall during the presence of the auditor perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the auditor; and the auditor may require the said chief clerk to give bond for the faithful performance of such duties.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for the maintenance of the auditor's office, on page 10, line 6 after the word "dollars," to insert "two clerks, at \$1,000 each;" in line 7, after the word "dollars," to strike out "clerk, \$1,000;" and in line 9, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty" and insert "forty-one," so as to read:

Clerk, \$1,200; 2 clerks, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$900; messenger, \$480; in all, \$41,956.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 16, after the word "dollars," to insert "stenographer, \$840," and in line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty" and insert "sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty," so as to make the clause read:

Office of corporation counsel: Corporation counsel, \$4,500; first assistant, \$2,500; second assistant, \$1,800; third assistant, \$1,600; fourth assistant, \$1,500; fifth assistant, \$1,500; stenographer, \$1,200; stenographer, \$840; clerk, \$720; in all, \$16,160.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, line 4, after the word "dollars," to insert "clerk, \$1,200;" in line 5, after the word "dollars," to strike out "clerk, \$1,000;" and in line 7, after the word "thousand," to insert "two hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Office of superintendent of weights, measures, and markets: Superintendent of weights, measures, and markets, \$2,500; assistant, \$1,200; clerk, \$1,200; assistant, \$900; laborer, \$480; in all, \$6,280.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for maintenance of the Engineer Commissioner's office, on page 12, line 13, before the word "dollars," to insert "three hundred;" and in line 17, before the word "dollars," to insert "three hundred," so as to read:

Engineer Commissioner's office: Engineer of highways, \$3,300; engineer of bridges, \$2,250; superintendent of streets, \$2,000; superintendent of county roads, \$2,000; superintendent of sewers, \$3,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for the maintenance of the Engineer Commissioner's office, on page 14, line 7, before the word "dollars," to insert "two hundred and fifty;" in line 13, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three hundred and fifty" and insert "four hundred;" and on page 15, line 12, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-nine thousand five hundred and ten" and insert "eighty thousand four hundred and ten," so as to read:

Chief clerk, \$2,250; clerk, \$1,800; two clerks, at \$1,500 each; permit clerk, \$1,500; assistant permit clerk, \$1,000; index clerk and typewriter, \$900; two clerks, at \$1,400 each; clerk, \$1,400; clerk, \$1,200; four clerks, at \$1,200 each; two clerks, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$900; clerk, \$840; two clerks, at \$750 each; clerk, \$600; messenger, \$600; six messengers, at \$540 each; two skilled laborers, at \$600 each; skilled laborer, \$625; janitor, \$720; principal steam engineer, \$1,800; three steam engineers, at \$1,200 each; three assistant steam engineers, at \$1,050 each; six oilers, at \$600 each; six firemen, at \$875 each; inspector, \$1,400; storekeeper, \$900; superintendent of stables, \$1,500; blacksmith, \$975; two watchmen, at \$630 each; two drivers, at \$630 each; inspector of gas and meters, \$2,000; assistant inspector of gas and meters, \$1,000; two assistant inspectors of gas and meters, at \$900 each; messenger, \$600; in all, \$180,410.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bacon	Davis	Jones	Scott
Bourne	Depew	Kean	Shively
Brandegee	Dick	La Follette	Simmons
Briggs	Dillingham	Lodge	Smoot
Bristow	Dixon	McCumber	Stephenson
Brown	du Pont	Martin	Stone
Burkett	Fletcher	Money	Sutherland
Burnham	Flint	Oliver	Swanson
Burrows	Frye	Overman	Tallaferro
Burton	Gallinger	Page	Tillman
Carter	Gamble	Penrose	Warner
Chamberlain	Gronna	Percy	Warren
Clark, Wyo.	Guggenheim	Perkins	Watson
Crawford	Heyburn	Piles	Wetmore
Curtis	Johnston	Rayner	Young

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Sixty Senators have responded to their names. There is a quorum present. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary continued the reading of the bill.

The next amendment was, in the item for the maintenance of the municipal architect's office, on page 16, line 9, after the word "dollars," to insert "for the purchase and maintenance of one gasoline motor truck, to be immediately available, \$2,500;" and in line 13, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-four thousand eight" and insert "twenty-seven thousand three," so as to read:

Copyist (now on the roll at \$3 per diem), \$840; driver, \$540; for the purchase and maintenance of one gasoline motor truck, to be immediately available, \$2,500; in all, \$27,350.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 15, after the word "dollars," to insert "two clerks, at \$1,300 each;" in line 16, before the word "clerks," to strike out "seven" and insert "five;" and in line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twelve thousand nine" and insert "thirteen thousand one," so as to make the clause read:

Special assessment office: Special assessment clerk, \$2,000; two clerks, at \$1,300 each; five clerks, at \$1,200 each; two clerks, at \$900 each; clerk, \$750; in all, \$13,150.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 25, before the word "hundred," to strike out "five" and insert "seven;" on page 18, line 1, before the word "hundred," to strike out "five" and insert "seven;" and in line 4, before the word "hundred," to strike out "four" and insert "eight," so as to make the clause read:

Department of insurance: Superintendent of insurance, \$3,500; examiner, \$1,700; statistician, \$1,700; clerk, \$1,000; stenographer, \$720; temporary clerk hire, \$1,200; in all, \$9,820.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is an oversight in line 1 on page 18. After the words "one thousand" I move to insert "two hundred," so as to read:

Clerk, \$1,200.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 4, I move to change the total so as to read "\$10,020."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eight hundred and twenty-five" and insert "nine hundred," and in line 21, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six hundred and fifty" and insert "seven hundred and twenty-five," so as to make the clause read:

Surveyor's office: Surveyor, \$3,000; assistant surveyor, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,225; three assistant engineers, at \$1,500 each; computer, \$1,200; record clerk, \$1,050; inspector, \$1,200; draftsman, \$1,225; clerk, \$975; draftsman, \$900; assistant computer, \$900; two rodmen, at \$825 each; three chainmen, at \$700 each; two chainmen, at \$650 each; clerk, \$675; computer and transitman, \$1,200; rodman, \$825; in all, \$25,725.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for the maintenance of the Free Public Library, on page 19, line 7, before the word "hundred," to strike out "five" and insert "six," and in line 12, before the word "assistants," to strike out "four" and insert "five," so as to read:

Free Public Library: Librarian, \$3,500; assistant librarian, \$1,600; chief circulating department, \$1,200; children's librarian, \$1,000; librarian's secretary, \$900; reference librarian, \$1,000; assistant in charge of work for the blind, \$1,200; assistant, \$1,000; 5 assistants, at \$720 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same clause, on page 19, line 17, after the word "dollars," to strike out "cataloguer, \$540," and insert "three cataloguers, at \$540 each," and on page 20, line 9, before the word "hundred," to strike out "thirty-nine thousand six" and insert "forty-one thousand five," so as to read:

Cataloguer, \$600; 3 cataloguers, at \$540 each; stenographer and typewriter, \$720; 2 assistants, at \$480 each; 6 attendants, at \$540

each; 5 attendants, at \$480 each; collator, \$480; 2 messengers, at \$480 each; 10 pages, at \$360 each; 2 janitors, at \$480 each, 1 of whom shall act as night watchman; engineer, \$1,080; fireman, \$720; workman, \$600; library guard, \$720; 2 cloakroom attendants, at \$360 each; 6 charwomen, at \$180 each; in all, \$41,580.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Contingent and miscellaneous expenses," on page 21, line 20, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty-four" and insert "thirty-seven," so as to read:

For contingent expenses of the government of the District of Columbia, namely: For printing, checks, books, law books, books of reference and periodicals, stationery; detection of frauds on the revenue; surveying instruments and implements; drawing materials; binding, re-binding, repairing, and preservation of records; maintaining and keeping in good order the laboratory and apparatus in the office of the inspector of asphalt and cement; damages; livery, purchase, and care of horses and carriages or buggies not otherwise provided for; horseshoeing; ice; repairs to pound and vehicles; use of bicycles by inspectors in the engineer department not to exceed \$800; and other general necessary expenses of District offices, including the sinking-fund office, Board of Charities, excise board, personal-tax board, harbor master, health department, surveyor's office, superintendent of weights, measures, and markets office, and department of insurance, and purchase of new apparatus and laboratory equipment in office of inspector of asphalt and cement, \$37,500; and the commissioners shall so apportion this sum as to prevent a deficiency therein.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "nine" and insert "ten," so as to make the clause read:

For postage for strictly official mail matter, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 12, after the word "for," to strike out "livery of horse or horse hire for coroner's office" and insert "purchase and maintenance, hire or livery, of means of transportation for the coroner's office and the morgue;" and in line 20, after the word "dollars," to insert: "Provided, That the coroner shall not summon or hold any jury of inquest over the body of any deceased person where it is known that the deceased came to his death by suicide, accident, mischance, or natural causes: *Provided*, That in cases where it is not known that the deceased came to his death by suicide the coroner may, in his discretion, summon such jury," so as to make the clause read:

For purchase and maintenance, hire or livery, of means of transportation for the coroner's office and the morgue, jurors' fees, witness fees, removal of deceased persons, making autopsies, ice, disinfectants, telephone service, and other necessary supplies for the morgue, and the necessary expenses of holding inquests, including stenographic services in taking testimony and photographing unidentified bodies, \$4,000: *Provided*, That the coroner shall not summon or hold any jury of inquest over the body of any deceased person where it is known that the deceased came to his death by suicide, accident, mischance, or natural causes: *Provided*, That in cases where it is not known that the deceased came to his death by suicide the coroner may, in his discretion, summon such jury.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 7, after the word "Library," to insert "\$500, and the unexpended balances of," so as to make the clause read:

For the erection of suitable tablets to mark historical places in the District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library, \$500, and the unexpended balances of the appropriations made for this purpose by the acts of June 27, 1906, March 2, 1907, May 26, 1908, March 3, 1909, and May 18, 1910, respectively, are continued available for the service of the fiscal year 1912.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 19, after the word "fiscal," to strike out "years 1911 and 1912" and insert in lieu thereof the words "year 1911," so as to make the clause read:

The recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia is authorized to retain, and not pay into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia, out of the surplus fees and emoluments of his office during the fiscal year 1911, a sum not exceeding \$3,883.50, and to expend the same in the purchase and exchange of 25 Elliott-Fisher book typewriters and desks for the same.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 11, to insert:

The appropriation of \$10,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1910 for repair of buildings owned and used by the District of Columbia when injured by fire is hereby reappropriated and continued available for the fiscal year 1912.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, after line 21, to insert:

Hereafter section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered for the District of Columbia when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed the sum of \$25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 19, to insert:

For the purchase of apparatus for office of the inspector of asphalts and cements, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 21, to insert: For alterations in the repair shop, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Improvements and repairs," on page 27, line 26, before the word "thousand," to strike out "one hundred and eighty" and insert "three hundred and forty," so as to make the clause read:

Assessment and permit work: For assessment and permit work, \$340,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 28, to insert:

For paving roadways under the permit system, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 12, before the word "thousand," to strike out "sixty-one" and insert "seventy-nine," so as to make the clause read:

Work on streets and avenues: For work on streets and avenues named in Appendix L, Book of Estimates, 1912, \$79,500, to be expended in the discretion of the commissioners upon streets and avenues specified in the schedules named in said appendix and in the aggregate for each schedule as stated herein, namely:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 18, before the word "thousand," to strike out "nine" and insert "nineteen," so as to make the clause read:

Northwest section schedule: \$19,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-two" and insert "thirty," so as to make the clause read:

Northeast section schedule: \$30,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 30, to insert:

For removing granite block and repaving with asphalt Seventh Street NW., from K Street to P Street, \$27,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 6, to insert:

For grading and improving Seventeenth Street NW., from B Street to E Street, \$14,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 8, to strike out:

For paving and improving Belmont Street and Fifteenth Street NW., \$8,000.

And insert:

For purchase or condemnation of necessary land, paving, and construction of walls, steps, and terraces for connecting Belmont and Fifteenth Streets NW. in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 25, after the word "streets," to insert "to be disbursed and accounted for as 'Construction of county roads and suburban streets,' and for that purpose it shall constitute one fund," so as to read:

Construction of county roads: For construction of county roads and suburban streets, to be disbursed and accounted for as "Construction of county roads and suburban streets," and for that purpose it shall constitute one fund, as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 31, after line 20, to strike out:

Northwest. Fessenden Street, Belt Road to Wisconsin Avenue, grade and improve, \$5,400.

And insert:

Northwest. Fessenden Street, Belt Road to River Road, grade and improve, \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 18, to insert:

Northwest. Rock Creek Church Road, Georgia Avenue to Fifth Street, grade and improve, \$8,800.

Northeast. Seventeenth Street, from Newton Street to Hamlin Street, to complete grading and improving, \$2,500.

Northeast. Irving Street, Thirteenth Street to Seventeenth Street, grade, \$8,400.

Northwest. Massachusetts Avenue extended, Wisconsin Avenue to Idaho Avenue, grade and improve, \$9,400.

Northwest. Kennedy Street, Fourteenth Street to Sixteenth Street, grade and improve, \$5,600.

Northwest. Holmead Place, Otis Street to Spring Road, grade and improve, \$5,200.

Northwest. T Street, Second Street to Rhode Island Avenue, pave, \$4,100.

Southeast. Fourteenth Street, from Good Hope Road to V Street, grade and improve (bituminous macadam), \$7,000.

Southeast. Bruce Place, gravel, \$700.

Northwest. Massachusetts Avenue, from Wisconsin Avenue to Western Avenue, and for beginning work beyond Nebraska Avenue, grade and improve, \$20,000.

Northwest. Adams Mill Road, grade, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, line 24, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seventy-seven thousand eight" and insert "one hundred and sixty-one thousand six," so as to read:

In all, \$161,650.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 16, to insert:

The Anacostia & Potomac River Railroad Co. is hereby authorized and required to remove its tracks from Maryland Avenue SW., between Third and Four-and-a-half Streets, and from Third Street between Maryland Avenue and B Street SW., and to relocate the same in B Street SW. between Maryland Avenue and Third Street, and to repave the street space from which said tracks are removed, all in accordance with plans to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and to their satisfaction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 5, to insert:

For replacing sidewalk on the east side of the White Lot (being the west side of Fifteenth Street NW., from Pennsylvania Avenue to D Street), \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 9, to insert:

For new sidewalks and curbs around Patent Office, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 11, to insert:

For replacing sidewalks and curbs around old Post Office Building, Seventh and Eighth, E and F Streets NW., \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 16, after the word "including," to insert "so much as may be necessary shall be available for," and in line 22, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty" and insert "forty," so as to make the clause read:

Repairs county roads: For current work of repairs of county roads and suburban streets, including so much as may be necessary shall be available for the maintenance of one motor vehicle for the use of the superintendent of county roads and one motor truck for the use of the field party engaged in the survey work pertaining to the construction and repair of county roads, \$140,000, of which sum \$20,000 shall be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, line 25, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "sixteen," so as to make the clause read:

Bridges: For construction and repairs of bridges, \$16,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 23, to insert:

Toward constructing a bridge across Rock Creek on the line of Q Street, including the approaches thereto; and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract or contracts for the construction of said bridge and its approaches at a total cost not to exceed \$275,000, to be paid for from time to time as appropriations therefor may be made by law, \$75,000.

And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are further authorized and directed, under and in accordance with the provisions of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, within six months after the passage of this act, to institute in the supreme court of the District of Columbia a proceeding in rem to condemn the land that may be necessary for the widening and extension of Q Street from its terminus east of Twenty-eighth Street to Twenty-seventh Street, with a width of 60 feet, and from Twenty-seventh Street to Twenty-third Street with a width of 90 feet, upon such lines as the said commissioners may deem best for the public interest: *Provided, however,* That the entire amount found to be due and awarded by the jury in said proceedings as damages for and in respect of the land to be condemned for said widening and extension, plus the cost and expenses of said proceedings, shall be assessed by the jury as benefits.

And there is hereby appropriated an amount sufficient to pay the necessary costs and expenses of the said condemnation proceedings taken pursuant hereto and for the payment of the amounts awarded as damages. The assessments for benefits when collected to be covered into the Treasury in equal parts to the credit of the revenues of the District of Columbia and of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Sewers," on page 39, line 23, after the word "supplies," to insert "and for the maintenance of motor vehicles;" and in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-three thousand" and insert "forty-four thousand five hundred," so as to make the clause read:

For operation and maintenance of the sewage pumping service, including repairs to boilers, machinery, and pumping stations, and the employment of mechanics, laborers, and watchman, the purchase of coal, oils, waste, and other supplies, and for the maintenance of motor vehicles, \$44,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "sixty" and insert "sixty-seven," so as to make the clause read:

For main and pipe sewers and receiving basins, \$67,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "sixty-one," so as to make the clause read:

For suburban sewers, \$161,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Streets," in the item for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, on page 41, line 16, after the word "specifications," to insert:

Provided further, That whenever it shall appear to said commissioners that the work now performed under contract, namely, street sweeping and cleaning alleys and unimproved streets, can, in their judgment, be performed under their immediate direction more advantageously to the District, then, in that event, said commissioners are hereby authorized to perform any part or all of said work in such manner, to rent stables, and to employ all necessary personal services, and purchase and maintain such street-cleaning apparatus, horses, harness, carts, wagons, tools, and equipment as may be necessary for the purpose; and of this appropriation the sum of \$40,000 dollars is hereby made immediately available.

Mr. SHIVELY. Mr. President, I submit that the amendment on page 41, beginning in line 17 and ending on line 3, on page 42, is general legislation, and I make the point of order against it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. SHIVELY. I make the point that the amendment beginning on page 41, beginning with line 17 and ending on line 3, on page 42, is general legislation.

Mr. GALLINGER. It undoubtedly is, Mr. President, but I am sorry the Senator has made the point of order because it does not increase the appropriation, but merely permits the District Commissioners to make available their plant in certain contingencies. Still, if the Senator insists upon the point of order, it can not be resisted.

Mr. SHIVELY. I insist on the point of order, Mr. President.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 42, line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy," so as to read:

STREETS.

Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning: For sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, alleys, and suburban streets, including rent of storage rooms; maintenance and repairs of stable; purchase and maintenance of horses; purchase, maintenance, and repair of wagons and harness, allowance to inspectors for maintenance of horses and vehicles used in the performance of official duties, not to exceed \$30 per month for each inspector, and necessary incidental expenses, and work done under contract, as well as hand work done under the immediate direction of the commissioners without contract: *Provided,* That whenever it shall appear to the commissioners that said latter work can not be done under their immediate direction at 19 cents or less per thousand square yards, in accordance with the specifications under which the same was last advertised for bids, it shall at once be their duty to advertise to let said work under said specifications to the lowest responsible bidder, and if the same can not be procured to be done at a price not exceeding 20 cents per thousand square yards, they may continue to do said work under their immediate direction, in accordance with said specifications, \$270,000, and the commissioners shall so apportion this appropriation as to prevent a deficiency therein.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, line 7, after the word "sidewalks," to strike out "in front of public spaces," so as to make the clause read:

For cleaning snow and ice from streets, sidewalks, cross walks, and gutters, in the discretion of the commissioners, including services, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 18, to insert:

For the purchase or condemnation of a site or sites, and for the erection of a building or buildings thereon for a stable and storerooms for the street-cleaning department of the District of Columbia and for the rebuilding of the present condemned stable of said department, to be immediately available, \$128,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "eighty;" and in line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "eighty," so as to make the clause read:

Bathing beach: For superintendent, \$600; watchman, \$480; temporary services, supplies, and maintenance, \$2,000; for repairs and improvements to bathhouses, bathing pools, and grounds, \$1,200; in all, \$4,280, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, line 20, after the word "expenses," to insert "to be immediately available," so as to make the clause read:

Playgrounds: For maintenance, repairs, including labor, equipment, supplies, and necessary incidental and contingent expenses, to be immediately available, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 12, after the word "dollars," to strike out "which sum shall be paid wholly out

of the revenues of the District of Columbia," so as to make the clause read:

For salaries: Clerk, \$840; supervisor, 10 months, at \$150 per month; directors, assistant directors, and watchmen, to be employed not exceeding seven months, as follows: Nine directors, at \$75 per month each; 2 assistant directors, at \$60 per month each; 1 assistant director, at \$50 per month; 1 watchman, at \$25 per month. To be employed not exceeding three months, as follows: One director, at \$75 per month; 6 assistant directors, at \$60 per month each; 3 assistant directors, at \$50 per month each; 5 assistants, at \$45 per month each; 8 assistants, at \$40 per month each; 2 watchmen, at \$45 per month each; and 7 watchmen, at \$45 per month each for 12 months; in all, \$15,870.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 14, to insert:

Interior Park: For the condemnation of land in the interior of square 534, within the limiting lines shown on approved plans in the office of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and for the development of the land so acquired as an interior playground, including the construction of a substantial structure to afford bathing and other facilities: *Provided*, That the said land shall be condemned by a proceeding in rem in accordance with the provisions of subchapter 1 of chapter 15 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia within six months after the date of the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That of the amount found to be due and awarded by the jury in said condemnation proceeding as damages for and in respect of the land to be condemned, plus the cost and expense of said proceeding, not less than one-third thereof shall be assessed by the jury as benefits, \$125,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Electrical Department," in the item for the maintenance of the electrical department, on page 46, line 1, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand eight hundred" and insert "two thousand," and in the same line, before the word "electrical," to strike out "three" and insert "four," so as to read:

Electrical engineer, \$2,500; assistant electrical engineer, who shall hereafter perform the duties of the electrical engineer in the absence or disability of the latter and shall have the same qualifications as to ability and technical knowledge as is required by law of the head of the department, \$2,000; 4 electrical inspectors, \$1,200 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same clause, on page 47, line 1, before the word "hundred," to strike out "forty-six thousand two" and insert "forty-seven thousand six," so as to read:

In all, \$47,695.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 10, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirteen" and insert "fourteen," so as to make the clause read:

For general supplies, repairs, new batteries, and battery supplies, telephone rental and purchase, wire for extension of the telegraph and telephone service, repairs of lines and instruments, purchase of poles, tools, insulators, brackets, pins, hardware, cross arms, ice, record books, stationery, printing, livery, horses and harness, washing, blacksmithing, forage, extra labor, new boxes, rent of storeroom, and other necessary items, \$14,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, after line 5, to strike out:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are empowered to effect a settlement for arc lighting under the existing contract with the Potomac Electric Power Co. from the date of said contract to the date of approval of this act and report the same to Congress.

And insert:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia may in their discretion accept service heretofore rendered under any contract for arc lighting as being equivalent to that required by such contract or by the acts of Congress under which such contract was made.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 2, to insert:

For the preservation and repair of Cabin John Bridge, including the installation of a metal lining to prevent leakage in the portion of the Washington Aqueduct passing through the bridge, of which \$20,000 shall be immediately available, \$35,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary read to the end of line 15 on page 50.

Mr. GALLINGER. On behalf of the committee I offer the amendment I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 50, after line 15, insert:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized to make a new highway plan for that portion of the District of Columbia in the vicinity of and along the said Piney Branch Parkway, between Shepherd Street on the north, Fourteenth Street on the east, to and including Fourteenth Street Road and Spring Road on the south, and Rock Creek Park on the west. Also for that portion of the District of Columbia lying between Van Buren Street on the north, Georgia Avenue on the east, Nicholson Street on the south, and Rock Creek Park on the west, under the provisions contained in the act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," and an amendment to said act approved June 28, 1898; and upon the completion and recording of said new highway plan, which shall take the place of, and stand for, any previous plan for said portion of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Public Schools," on page 52, line 4, after the word "including," to insert "all teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, domestic art and kindergarten practice teachers in the normal, high, and manual training schools, and assistants to the directors of primary work, and;" in line 10, before the word "in," to strike out "sixteen" and insert "eighty-six;" and in line 11, after the word "each," to insert: "Provided, That all teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, domestic art and kindergarten practice teachers in the normal, high, and manual training schools, now in the service of the public schools and hereafter to be appointed, shall receive their longevity increase according to their previous number of years of experience in teaching in accredited normal, high, and manual training schools: *And provided further*, That hereafter no teacher of these subjects shall be appointed without requirements like those or equivalent to those for teachers of academic and scientific subjects in the high schools," so as to make the clause read:

Teachers in Group A of class 6, including all teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, domestic art and kindergarten practice teachers in the normal, high, and manual training schools, and assistants to the directors of primary work, and two principals of grade manual training schools, 286 in all, at a minimum salary of \$1,000 each: *Provided*, That all teachers of manual training, drawing, physical culture, music, domestic science, domestic art and kindergarten practice teachers in the normal, high, and manual training schools, now in the service of the public schools and hereafter to be appointed, shall receive their longevity increase according to their previous number of years of experience in teaching in accredited normal, high, and manual training schools: *And provided further*, That hereafter no teacher of these subjects shall be appointed without requirements like those or equivalent to those for teachers of academic and scientific subjects in the high schools.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, line 24, before the word "in," to strike out "sixty-one" and insert "fifteen," so as to make the clause read:

Teachers in class 5, 115 in all, at a minimum salary of \$950 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 2, before the word "in," to strike out "thirty-eight" and insert "eighteen," so as to make the clause read:

Teachers in class 4, 418 in all, at a minimum salary of \$800 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 5, before the word "in," to strike out "eighty-eight" and insert "eighty-four," so as to make the clause read:

Teachers in class 3, 484 in all, at a minimum salary of \$650 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 14, before the word "hundred," to strike out "forty-seven thousand two" and insert "fifty-four thousand nine," so as to make the clause read:

In all for teachers, \$1,354,950.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, line 2, after the word "dollars," to insert: "Provided, That librarians are hereby made eligible to classes 4 and 5, and may be hereafter promoted in the discretion of the board of education to said classes," so as to make the clause read:

In all for librarians and clerks, \$14,100: *Provided*, That librarians are hereby made eligible to classes 4 and 5, and may be hereafter promoted in the discretion of the board of education to said classes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 10, after the word "librarian," to insert: "Provided further, That hereafter the board of education may employ substitute teachers, clerks, librarians, engineers, assistant engineers, janitors, assistant janitors, caretakers, and laborers at such rates of pay for such periods and from such eligible lists as the board may prescribe; *And provided further*, That in case of death in the immediate family, court summons, or quarantine, for absence not exceeding three days, there shall be no loss of pay, and in such cases substitutes shall be paid from the appropriation for 'longevity pay.' In all other cases the substitutes shall be paid by the absent employee as the board of education shall determine."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand" and insert "nine hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Western High School, janitor, \$900; laborer, \$420; two laborers, at \$360 each; in all, \$2,040.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, line 25, before the word "hundred," to strike out "nine" and insert "eight," so as to read:

In all, \$113,840.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 15, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-two" and insert "twenty-five," so as to make the clause read:

For the purchase and repair of tools, machinery, material, and books, and apparatus to be used in connection with instruction in manual training, and for incidental expenses connected therewith, \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the purchase of furniture, including clocks, pianos, and window shades for new school buildings, etc., on page 62, line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fourteen thousand five hundred and fifty" and insert "fifteen thousand," so as to read:

In all, \$15,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, after line 19, to insert:

For the purchase of a motor delivery wagon at a cost not exceeding \$1,500, the maintenance of the same, including the hire of a driver, not exceeding \$600 per annum, \$2,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 3, to insert:

For purchase of ground adjacent to Fillmore School, approximately 25,000 square feet, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 10, to insert:

Toward the construction of a normal-school building for colored pupils, and the total cost of said building under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor shall not exceed \$200,000, \$75,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 14, to strike out:

For the addition of four classrooms to the Deanwood School, \$24,000.

And insert:

For the erection of a four-room building at or in the vicinity of Burrville, \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 20, to insert:

For purchase of site, approximately 15,000 square feet, and the erection thereon of a six-room manual-training building in the twelfth division, \$54,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 24, to insert:

For the purchase of a site for a new M Street High School, approximately 60,000 square feet, to be located north of M Street north and west of North Capitol Street, \$60,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Metropolitan police," in the item of appropriation for the salaries of the major and superintendent of police, etc., on page 69, line 11, before the word "inspectors," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" in line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six hundred" and insert "seven hundred and twenty;" in line 23, before the word "lieutenants," to strike out "twelve" and insert "thirteen;" and in line 25, before the word "sergeants," to strike out "forty-five" and insert "forty-nine," so as to read:

Major and superintendent, \$4,000; assistant superintendent, with rank of inspector, \$2,500; 4 inspectors, at \$1,800 each; 11 captains, at \$1,500 each; chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk, \$2,000; clerk and stenographer, \$1,500; clerk, who shall be assistant property clerk, \$1,200; 3 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$720 each; additional compensation for 20 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, \$4,800, or so much thereof as may be necessary; 13 lieutenants, 1 of whom shall be harbor master, at \$1,320 each; 49 sergeants.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the Metropolitan police, on page 70, line 5, before the word "privates," to strike out "fifty-nine" and insert "seventy;" in line 16, before the word "captains," to strike out "fifty-five" and insert "fifty-six;" in line 18, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "sixty;" in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine" and insert "fifty-four thousand eight hundred and nineteen;" and in line 25, after the word "cents," to insert: "Provided, That on the passage of this act, and hereafter, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the police and firemen's relief funds of the District from the receipts from licenses other than liquor licenses, in addition to the revenues now authorized by law, such sums as may be necessary from time to time to prevent deficiencies in said funds," so as to read:

Sixty-three privates of class 2, at \$1,080 each; 70 privates of class 1, at \$900 each; amount required to pay salaries of privates of class 2 who will be promoted to class 3 and privates of class 1 who will be promoted to class 2 during the fiscal year 1912, \$2,709.50; 6 telephone operators, at \$720 each; 14 janitors, at \$600 each; messenger, \$700; messenger, \$500; major and superintendent, mounted, \$240;

inspector, mounted, \$240; 56 captains, lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$260 each; 64 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, on bicycles, at \$50 each; 26 drivers, at \$720 each; 3 police matrons, at \$600 each; in all, \$954,819.50: *Provided*, That on the passage of this act, and hereafter, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized and directed to deposit in the Treasury to the credit of the police and firemen's relief funds of the District from the receipts from licenses other than liquor licenses, in addition to the revenues now authorized by law, such sums as may be necessary from time to time to prevent deficiencies in said funds.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 71, after line 20, to strike out:

For repairs to stations, \$5,500.

And insert:

For repairs and improvements to police stations and grounds, to be immediately available, \$5,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 8, after the word "wagons," to insert "motor patrol."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Fire department," on page 74, line 4, before the word "battalion," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" in line 12, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one thousand eight hundred" and insert "two thousand;" in line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and fifty" and insert "two hundred;" and in line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and fifty" and insert "two hundred," so as to read:

Chief engineer, \$3,500; deputy chief engineer, \$2,500; 4 battalion chief engineers, at \$2,000 each; fire marshal, \$2,000; deputy fire marshal, \$1,400; 2 inspectors, at \$1,080 each; chief clerk, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,200; 37 captains, at \$1,400 each; 38 lieutenants, at \$1,200 each; superintendent of machinery, \$2,000; assistant superintendent of machinery, \$1,200; 23 engineers, at \$1,200 each; 23 assistant engineers, at \$1,100 each; 2 pilots, at \$1,150 each; 2 marine engineers, at \$1,200 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the fire department, on page 75, line 2, after the word "each," to insert "hostler, \$600;" in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-five thousand five hundred and seventy" and insert "thirty-nine thousand four hundred and twenty;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert: *Provided*, That no member of the fire department shall, unless on leave of absence, go beyond the confines of the District of Columbia, or be absent from duty without permission; and leaves of absence exceeding 20 days in any one year shall be without pay, and require the consent of the commissioners; and such year shall be from January 1 to December 31, both inclusive, and 30 days shall be the term of total sick leave in any year, without disallowance of pay," so as to read:

Forty privates of class 1, at \$960 each; hostler, \$600; laborer, \$480; in all, \$539,420: *Provided*, That no member of the fire department shall, unless on leave of absence, go beyond the confines of the District of Columbia, or be absent from duty without permission; and leaves of absence exceeding 20 days in any one year shall be without pay, and require the consent of the commissioners; and such year shall be from January 1 to December 31, both inclusive, and 30 days shall be the term of total sick leave in any year, without disallowance of pay.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 22, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "sixteen," so as to make the clause read:

For purchase of horses, \$16,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 23, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty" and insert "thirty-two," so as to make the clause read:

For forage, \$32,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-seven" and insert "thirty," so as to read:

In all, \$130,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, after line 10, to insert:

For repair and storage building, including cost of excavating, covering, and lining a cistern and connecting said building with fire-alarm quarters, \$20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, after line 19, to insert:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are directed to make an investigation as to the necessity or advisability of installing a high-pressure fire service system in the business section of the city of Washington, and to report the results, with estimates, to Congress at its next session.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 25, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty-one" and insert "fifty-one," so as to read:

In all, \$51,665.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of appropriation for the maintenance of the health department, on page 78, line 4, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "five;" in line 6, before the word "hundred," to strike out "six" and insert "nine;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "Provided, That any inspector of dairies and dairy farms may act as inspector of live stock when so authorized by the health officer," so as to read:

Driver, \$600; pound master, \$1,500; laborers, at not exceeding \$50 per month each, \$3,000; in all, \$63,920: *Provided*, That any inspector of dairies and dairy farms may act as inspector of live stock when so authorized by the health officer.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 78, line 23, after the word "District," to insert "and for the prevention of other communicable diseases," so as to read:

For the enforcement of the provisions of an act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1897, and an act for the prevention of scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, chicken pox, epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, and typhoid fever in the District of Columbia, approved February 9, 1907, and an act to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District, approved May 13, 1908, under the direction of the health officer of said District, and for the prevention of other communicable diseases, including salaries or compensation for personal services not exceeding \$10,000 when ordered in writing by the commissioners and necessary for the enforcement and execution of said acts, purchase and maintenance of necessary horses, wagons, and harness, rent of stables, purchase of reference books and medical journals, and maintenance of quarantine station and smallpox hospital, \$24,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, after line 12, to insert:

For purchase of a site for pound and stable, to be immediately available, \$10,000: *Provided, however*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized, in their discretion, to build the pound and stable upon any site now owned by the District which, in their judgment, is deemed suitable for the purpose, and the appropriation herein provided is hereby made available toward the construction of the pound and stable upon the site so selected.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Courts," on page 82, line 18, before the word "dollars," to insert "six hundred;" in line 23, after the word "dollars," to strike out "bailliff, \$700" and insert "two bailiffs, at \$700 each;" and on page 83, line 2, before the word "hundred," to strike out "eleven thousand one" and insert "twelve thousand four," so as to make the clause read:

Juvenile court: For judge, \$3,600; clerk, \$2,000; deputy clerk, who is authorized to act as clerk in the absence of that officer, \$1,200; chief probation officer, \$1,500; probation officer, \$1,200; probation officer, \$1,000; two bailiffs, at \$700 each; janitor, \$540; in all, \$12,440.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "deputy clerk, to be known as financial clerk, one thousand five hundred" and insert "deputy financial clerk, one thousand six hundred;" in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred and forty" and insert "six hundred;" and on page 84, line 4, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three hundred and twenty" and insert "four hundred and eighty," so as to make the clause read:

Police court: For 2 judges, at \$3,600 each; clerk, \$2,000; 2 deputy clerks, at \$1,500 each; 2 deputy clerks, at \$1,200 each; deputy financial clerk, \$1,600; 7 bailiffs, at \$900 each; deputy marshal, \$1,000; janitor, \$600; engineer, \$900; assistant engineer, \$720; fireman, \$480; 2 assistant janitors, at \$300 each; matron, \$600; 3 charmen, at \$360 each; in all, \$28,480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 21, before the word "thousand," to strike out "one" and insert "two," so as to make the clause read:

For repairs to the police-court building, \$2,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, line 23, before the word "thousand," to strike out "seventeen" and insert "eighteen," so as to read:

In all, \$18,550.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 3, before the word "assistant," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" in line 4, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and eighty" and insert "six hundred;" and in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixteen thousand four hundred

and eighty" and insert "seventeen thousand six hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Municipal court: For 5 judges, at \$2,500 each; clerk, \$1,500; 3 assistant clerks, at \$1,000 each; janitor, \$600; in all, \$17,600;

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 14, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eighteen thousand seven hundred and thirty" and insert "nineteen thousand eight hundred and fifty," so as to read:

In all, for the municipal court, \$19,850.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 21, after the word "law," to insert "including the employment of an alienist at not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum," so as to make the clause read:

Writs of lunacy: To defray the expenses attending the execution of writs de lunatico inquirendo and commitments thereunder in all cases of indigent insane persons committed or sought to be committed to the Government Hospital for the Insane by order of the executive authority of the District of Columbia under the provisions of existing law, including the employment of an alienist at not exceeding \$1,000 per annum, \$2,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Emergency fund," on page 86, line 13, after the word "rejected," to insert "and new bids received or the purchases made in open market, as may be most economical and advantageous to the District of Columbia," so as to make the clause read:

To be expended only in case of emergency, such as riot, pestilence, public insanitary conditions, calamity by flood or fire, and of like character, and in all cases of emergency not otherwise sufficiently provided for, \$8,000: *Provided*, That in the purchase of all articles provided for in this act no more than the market price shall be paid for any such articles, and all bids for any of such articles above the market price shall be rejected and new bids received or the purchases made in open market, as may be most economical and advantageous to the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "For courts and prisons," on page 86, line 20, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty-eight" and insert "fifty," so as to make the clause read:

Support of convicts: For support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 3, before the word "dollars," to strike out "four hundred and eighty" and insert "six hundred," and in line 5, after the word "thousand," to insert "six hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Courthouse, District of Columbia: For the following force necessary for the care and protection of the courthouse in the District of Columbia, under the direction of the United States marshal of the District of Columbia: Engineer, \$1,200; 3 watchmen, at \$720 each; 3 firemen, at \$720 each; 5 laborers, at \$600 each; 3 messengers, at \$720 each; in all, \$10,680, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 10, before the word "watchmen," to strike out "Two" and insert "Mechanician, \$1,200; two;" in line 11, after the word "each," to insert "watchmen, \$600;" in line 13, before the word "laborers," to strike out "two" and insert "three," and in line 18, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three thousand one hundred and twenty" and insert "five thousand four hundred," so as to make the clause read:

Court of appeals building, District of Columbia: For the following force, necessary for the care and protection of the court of appeals building: Mechanician, \$1,200; 2 watchmen, at \$720 each; watchman, \$600; 1 elevator operator, at \$720; 3 laborers, at \$480 each: *Provided*, That the clerk of the court of appeals shall be the custodian of said building, under the direction and supervision of the justices of said court; in all, \$5,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, after line 18, to insert:

For maps, brooms, buckets, disinfectants, removal of refuse, electric current, electrical supplies, books, telephone service in the clerk's office, and all other necessary and incidental expenses not otherwise provided for, for the court of appeals building, District of Columbia, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 88, to insert:

Support of prisoners: For expenses for maintenance of jail prisoners of the District of Columbia at the Washington Asylum and Jail, including pay of guards and all other necessary personal services, and for support of prisoners therein, \$40,840.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 2, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty-six," so as to make the clause read:

Miscellaneous expenses: For payment of such miscellaneous expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney General for the supreme court

of the District of Columbia and its officers, including the furnishing and collecting of evidence where the United States is or may be a party in interest, including also such expenses as may be authorized by the Attorney General for the court of appeals, District of Columbia, \$26,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Charities and corrections," on page 89, line 5, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred," and in line 15, before the word "and," to strike out "seventeen thousand five hundred" and insert "eighteen thousand," so as to make the clause read:

Board of Charities: Secretary, \$3,500; clerk, \$1,200; stenographer, \$1,200; messenger, \$600; inspector, \$1,200; 3 inspectors, at \$1,000 each; 2 inspectors, at \$900 each; 2 inspectors, at \$840 each; driver, \$780; 3 drivers, at \$720 each; hostler, \$540; traveling expenses, \$400; in all, \$18,060.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Reformatories and correctional institutions," on page 89, line 17, after the word "Asylum," to insert "and Jail," and on page 90, line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven hundred and twenty" and insert "nine hundred," so as to read:

Washington Asylum and Jail: Superintendent, \$1,800; visiting physician, \$1,080; resident physician, \$480; clerk, \$840; engineer, \$900; 3 assistant engineers, at \$480 each; 2 assistant engineers at hospital for seven and one-half months, at \$50 per month each; night watchman, \$480; blacksmith and woodworker, \$500; driver for dead wagon, \$365; hostler and driver, \$240; driver for supply and laundry wagon, \$240; hospital cook, \$600; assistant cook, \$300; 2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each; trained nurse, who shall act as superintendent of nursing, \$900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for the maintenance of the Washington Asylum, on page 91, line 4, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-six thousand eight hundred and ninety-five" and insert "twenty-seven thousand and seventy-five," so as to read:

In all, \$27,075.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, line 24, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty-six," so as to make the clause read:

For provisions, fuel, forage, harness and vehicles and repairs to same, ice, shoes, clothing, dry goods, tailoring, drugs and medical supplies, furniture and bedding, kitchen utensils, and other necessary items, \$26,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 93, line 14, before the word "thousand," to strike out "seventy" and insert "seventy-one," so as to read:

In all, for Home for Aged and Infirm, \$71,322.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, line 16, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty" and insert "sixty," and in line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred" and insert "two thousand," so as to make the clause read:

For plans and specifications for additional building and heating plant, to cost not to exceed \$60,000, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, line 19, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-three thousand two" and insert "twenty-four thousand seven," so as to read:

In all, for Reform School for Girls, \$24,745.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Medical charities," on page 95, line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "thirty-two" and insert "thirty-five," so as to make the clause read:

For the care and treatment of indigent patients, under a contract to be made with the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum by the Board of Charities, \$35,500, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "eleven," so as to make the clause read:

For emergency care and treatment of, and free dispensary service to, indigent patients under a contract or agreement to be made with the Eastern Dispensary by the Board of Charities, \$11,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, line 12, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "four," so as to make the clause read:

For care and treatment of indigent patients under a contract to be made with the George Washington University Hospital by the Board of Charities, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, line 20, after the word "dollars," to insert "assistant cook, \$360;" in line 23, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seven hundred and twenty" and insert "nine hundred;" on page 97, line 4, before the

word "dollars," to insert "and sixty;" and in line 10, before the word "hundred," to strike out "sixteen thousand six" and insert "seventeen thousand two," so as to make the clause read:

Tuberculosis Hospital: Superintendent, \$1,800; resident physician, \$480; pharmacist and clerk, \$720; superintendent of nurses, \$720; matron, \$600; pathologist, \$300; 7 graduate nurses, at \$600 each; chief cook, \$600; assistant cook, \$360; 2 assistant cooks, at \$180 each; engineer, \$900; assistant engineer, \$600; assistant engineer, \$480; 2 firemen, at \$300 each; elevator conductor, \$300; laundryman, \$480; 3 laundresses, at \$180 each; farmer, \$360; laborer, \$360; night watchman, \$360; 3 orderlies, at \$360 each; 2 ward maids, at \$180 each; 4 servants, at \$180 each; in all, \$17,280, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 97, line 18, after the word "grounds," to insert "and equipment," and in line 19, before the word "dollars," to insert "five hundred," so as to make the clause read:

For repairs and improvements to buildings and grounds and equipment, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 97, line 21, before the word "hundred," to strike out "forty-seven thousand six" and insert "forty-eight thousand seven," so as to read:

In all, for Tuberculosis Hospital, \$48,780.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Child-caring institutions," on page 98, line 2, after the word "dollars," to strike out "one placing officer, \$1,000," and insert "two placing officers, at \$1,000 each," and in line 11, before the word "dollars," to strike out "nine thousand eight hundred and eighty" and insert "ten thousand nine hundred and forty," so as to make the clause read:

For agent, \$1,800; executive clerk, \$1,200; 2 placing officers, at \$1,000 each; 2 placing officers, at \$900 each; investigating clerk, \$960; record clerk, \$720; 2 visiting inspectors, at \$720 each; clerk, \$660; messenger, \$360; in all, \$10,940.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 98, line 25, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-five thousand four hundred and eighty" and insert "seventy-six thousand five hundred and forty," so as to make the clause read:

In all, for board of children's guardians, \$76,540.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 99, line 17, before the word "dollars," to insert "and sixty;" in line 21, after the word "dollars," to insert "nurse, \$360;" and in line 24, before the word "dollars," to strike out "and sixty" and insert "five hundred and forty," so as to make the clause read:

Industrial Home School for Colored Children: Superintendent, \$1,200; matron of school, \$480; 2 caretakers, at \$360 each; 2 assistant caretakers, at \$360 each; 2 teachers, at \$480 each; sewing teacher, \$360; manual training teacher, \$480; farmer, \$480; watchman, \$300; nurse, \$360; cook, \$240; laundress, \$240; in all, \$6,540.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item for Industrial Home School for Colored Children, on page 100, line 3, before the word "dollars," to strike out "six thousand" and insert "seven thousand five hundred," so as to make the clause read:

For maintenance, including purchase and care of horses, wagons, and harness, \$7,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same item, on page 100, line 5, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "four," so as to make the clause read:

For furniture and manual-training equipment, \$450.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 100, line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirteen thousand three hundred and ten" and insert "fifteen thousand four hundred and ninety," so as to read:

In all, for Industrial Home School for Colored Children, \$15,490: *Provided*, That all moneys received at said school as income from sale of products and from payment of board of instruction, or otherwise, shall be paid over to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to be expended by them in the support of the school during the fiscal year 1912.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Temporary Homes," on page 102, after line 5, to insert:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to accept, as a donation from the Night Lodging House Association of the District of Columbia, the south half of lot 19, in square 293, in the city of Washington, and the improvements thereon, now known as the Night Lodging House, the same to become the property of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 102, after line 21, to insert: Columbia Polytechnic Institute: For the instruction and employment of the blind of the Columbia Polytechnic Institute who are actual

residents of the District of Columbia, and for the purchase and repair of machinery and tools which may be needed to equip a workshop for the blind of said District, \$5,000, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading was continued to line 14, page 104.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 11, page 104, after the word "act," I move to insert the words "or of any appropriation heretofore made," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That no part of any appropriation contained in this act or of any appropriation heretofore made shall be expended for any purpose whatsoever for a reformatory or asylum or workhouse in the State of Virginia or Maryland, within a radius of 10 miles of Mount Vernon, except the one now located at Occoquan, Va.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment was, on page 104, line 18, after the word "of," to strike out "Maryland or;" on page 105, line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "two hundred and eighty-eight" and insert "one hundred and ninety-three;" in line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ninety-one" and insert "eighty;" and in line 8, after the word "available," to insert: "*Provided*, That the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Attorney General, and the warden of the District of Columbia Jail, when so requested by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, shall deliver into the custody of the superintendent or the authorized deputy or deputies of said superintendent of said workhouse, male and female prisoners sentenced to confinement in said jail for offenses against the common law or against statutes or ordinances relating to the District of Columbia, and, in the discretion of the supreme court of the District of Columbia and the Attorney General, male and female prisoners serving sentence in said jail for offenses against the United States, for the purposes named in the law authorizing the acquisition of the site for said workhouse and such other work or services as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Commissioners of said District, in connection with the construction, maintenance, and operation of said workhouse, or the prosecution of any other public work at said institution or in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That, on the direction of said commissioners, male and female prisoners confined in any existing workhouse of the District of Columbia shall be delivered into the custody of said superintendent or the authorized deputy or deputies of said superintendent aforesaid, to perform similar work or services to those hereinbefore required of male and female prisoners serving sentences in the District of Columbia Jail: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby vested with jurisdiction over such male and female prisoners from the time they are so delivered into the custody of said superintendent or the duly authorized deputy or deputies of said superintendent, including the time when such prisoners are in transit between the District of Columbia and the site acquired for such workhouse, and during the period such prisoners are on such site or in the District of Columbia until they are released or discharged under due process of law: *Provided further*, That all the authority, duties, discretion, and powers now vested in the Attorney General of the United States, by law, in relation to the support of prisoners sentenced to confinement in the jail of the District, including the custody of the jail building, grounds, and appurtenances, and authority over the warden and employees thereof, and in relation to and accounting for all appropriations in connection with such prisoners, jail, warden, and employees, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to take effect and be in force on and after the 1st day of July, 1911, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to receive and keep in the jail of the District of Columbia all other prisoners committed thereto for offenses against the United States: *Provided further*, That the jail of the District of Columbia and the Washington Asylum of said District, on and after the 1st day of July, 1911, shall be combined as one institution, known as the Washington Asylum and Jail; and the Commissioners of said District are hereby authorized to appoint a superintendent of said institution, at a compensation of \$1,800 per annum, and the positions of warden of the jail and superintendent of the institution now known as Washington Asylum are abolished on and after said date; and all the duties, discretion, and powers now vested in and exercised by the warden of the jail of said District and the superintendent of the present Washington Asylum are hereby transferred to and vested in the superintendent herein provided for, who shall give bond to the District of Columbia for the faithful performance of the duties of his office, as are now or may hereafter be prescribed, in the penal sum of \$5,000, with surety or sureties to be approved by said commissioners: *Provided further*,

That whenever and wherever authority of law exists to sentence, commit, order committed, or confine any person to or in said jail or asylum, said authority shall, on, from, and after July 1, 1911, be exercised by sentence, commitment, order of commitment, or confinement to or in said Washington Asylum and Jail: *Provided further*, That all of the powers, duties, and authority now vested in the supreme court of the District of Columbia in relation to the appointment and removal of the warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, and in relation to the making of rules for the government and discipline of the prisoners confined in the jail, are hereby transferred to and vested in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who shall also have the authority heretofore vested in the warden to appoint subordinate officers, guards, and employees, without the approval of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized, under such regulations as they may prescribe, to sell to the various departments and institutions of the government of the District of Columbia the products of said workhouse, and all moneys derived from such sales shall be paid into the Treasury, one-half to the credit of the United States and one-half to the credit of the District of Columbia," so as to make the clause read:

Workhouse: For the following purposes in connection with removal of jail and workhouse prisoners from the District of Columbia to the site acquired for a workhouse in the State of Virginia, in accordance with the provisions of existing law, including superintendence, custody, clothing, guarding, maintenance, care, and support of said prisoners; subsistence, furniture, and quarters for guards and other employees and inmates; the purchase and maintenance of farm implements, live stock, seeds, and miscellaneous items, tools and equipment; transportation and the means of transportation; the maintenance and operation of the means of transportation; and supplies and personal services, and all other necessary items, \$193,000, of which sum \$80,000 shall be immediately available: *Provided*, That the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Attorney General, and the warden of the District of Columbia Jail, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Militia of the District of Columbia," on page 109, line 13, before the word "thousand," to strike out "forty-seven" and insert "forty-nine," so as to make the clause read:

For expenses of camps, including hire of horses for officers required to be mounted, and such hire not to be deducted from their mounted pay, instruction, practice marches and practice cruises, drills, and parades, rent, fuel, light, heat, care, and repair of armories, practice ships, boats, machinery, and dock, dredging alongside of dock, telephone service, and for general incidental expenses of the service, \$49,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 109, line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred," so as to make the clause read:

For cleaning and repairing uniforms, arms, and equipments, and contingent expenses, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 110, line 1, before the word "target," to strike out "rifle;" and in line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and fifty" and insert "five hundred," so as to make the clause read:

For expenses of target practice and matches, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 110, line 6, after the word "That," to insert "hereafter;" in line 13, after the word "destroyed," to insert: "*Provided further*, That there may be paid to all commissioned officers (without discrimination, and in lieu of the limited pay authorized by this section) an allowance to be used by them in the purchase and maintenance of clothing and equipment;" in line 18, before the word "all," to insert "hereafter;" and in line 21, after the words "national guard," to insert "and all moneys which, by reason of the absence of officers or enlisted men from duly ordered assemblies or other duty, are not expended for pay of troops," so as to read:

For pay of troops, other than Government employees, to be disbursed under the authority and direction of the commanding general, \$24,000: *Provided*, That hereafter all moneys collected on account of deductions made from the pay of any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard of the District of Columbia on account of Government property lost or destroyed by such individual shall be repaid into the United States Treasury to the credit of the officer of the Militia of the District of Columbia who is accountable to the United States Government for such property lost or destroyed: *Provided further*, That there may be paid to all commissioned officers (without discrimination, and in lieu of the limited pay authorized by this section) an allowance to be used by them in the purchase and maintenance of clothing and equipment: *Provided further*, That hereafter all moneys collected on account of deductions made from the pay of any officer or enlisted man of the National Guard of the District of Columbia for or on account of any violation of the regulations governing said national guard, and all moneys which, by reason of the absence of officers or enlisted men from duly ordered assemblies or other duty, are not expended for pay of troops, shall be held by the commanding general of the Militia of the District of Columbia, who is authorized to expend such moneys for

necessary clerical and general expenses of the service, heretofore or hereafter incurred, including law books and books of reference, or for the pay of troops, other than Government employees; and for all moneys so expended the commanding general shall make an accounting in like manner as for the appropriation disbursed for pay of troops.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the item of the appropriation for the pay of troops of the Militia of the District of Columbia, on page 111, line 8, after the word "That," to insert "hereafter;" and in line 14, after the word "That," to insert "hereafter," so as to make the provisos read:

Provided further, That hereafter any of the moneys appropriated for the District of Columbia Militia may be used to supplement specific appropriations or allotments which may be found insufficient for the purposes for which made, and authority is hereby given to supplement the regular ration by purchase of such additional articles of subsistence as may be deemed necessary: *Provided further*, That hereafter the commanding general of the District of Columbia Militia is hereby authorized to make such deductions from any pay of any officer or enlisted man derived from appropriations or allotments made under the provisions of section 1661, United States Revised Statutes, or other Federal enactments as may be necessary to reimburse the United States or the District of Columbia for public property lost, destroyed, or damaged by such individual.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Extension of water mains," on page 112, after line 6, to insert:

ANACOSTIA RIVER FLATS.

Toward the reclamation and development of the Anacostia River and Flats from the Anacostia Bridge northeast to the District line, to be expended under the supervision of the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, upon plans to be prepared under the direction of and to be approved by a board of engineers to consist of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia, the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, and the engineer officer in charge of the improvement of the Potomac River; said sum to be available for the preparation of plans, the prosecution of the work, the employment of personal service, and for such other purposes as may, in the judgment of said board, be necessary to carry out the purposes of this appropriation, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 114, after line 12, to insert:

KLINGLE FORD VALLEY.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, directed to prepare a new highway plan for that portion of the District of Columbia lying between Macomb Street on the north, the Zoological Park on the east, Cathedral Avenue on the south, and Thirty-first Street and Woodley Road on the west, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, providing for a permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia, as amended by the act of June 28, 1898: *Provided, however*, That highways under the said new plan may be established at a minimum width of 40 feet.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 115, to insert the following:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to acquire the necessary land requisite for the preservation of Klingle Ford Valley, including certain land on the west side of Connecticut Avenue, opposite the entrance to the Zoological Park, and certain land lying between the western boundary of said Zoological Park and Connecticut and Cathedral Avenues, containing in all 30.1 acres, more or less, and located as shown on plans on file in the office of the Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia with a view to affording an entrance to Rock Creek Park and to the enlargement of the Zoological Park; and for that purpose the sum of \$300,000 is hereby authorized, one-half out of the Treasury and one-half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia: *And provided further*, That one half of the sum that shall be annually appropriated and expended for the maintenance and improvement of said lands as a public park shall be charged against and paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, in the same manner now provided by law in respect to other appropriations for the District of Columbia, and the other half shall be appropriated out of the Treasury of the United States. If said commissioners shall be unable to purchase said land at a price they deem reasonable, then they shall proceed to acquire said land in the manner prescribed for providing a site for an addition to the Government Printing Office in so much of the act approved July 1, 1898, as is set forth on pages 648 and 649 of Volume XXX of the Statutes at Large; and for the purposes of said acquisition the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall have and exercise all powers conferred upon the Public Printer in said act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 119, after the word "work," to insert "and for the purchase and maintenance of one motor runabout," so as to make the clause read:

For continuing the extension of and maintaining the high-service system of water distribution, laying necessary service and trunk mains for low service, and purchasing, installing, and maintaining water meters on services to such private residences and to such business places as may not be required to install meters under existing regulations as may be directed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, said meters at all times to remain the property of the District of Columbia, to include all necessary land, machinery, buildings, mains, and appurtenances, and labor, and the purchase and maintenance of horses, wagons, carts, and harness necessary for the proper execution of this work, and for the purchase and maintenance of one motor runabout, so much as may be available in the water fund during the fiscal year 1912, after providing for the expenditures hereinbefore authorized, is hereby appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 120, in the item of appropriation for the services of draftsmen, assistant engi-

neers, levelers, transitmen, rodmen, chainmen, computers, etc., in the water department, on page 120, line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "sixty-five" and insert "seventy," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That the expenditures hereunder shall not exceed \$70,000 during the fiscal year 1912.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 7, page 124, line 5, after the word "wires," to strike out "\$14.50" and insert "\$15," so as to make the clause read:

For 40-candlepower, 50-watt, incandescent electric lamps on overhead wires, \$15 per lamp per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 124, line 11, after the word "wires," to strike out "\$17.50" and insert "\$19," so as to make the clause read:

For 60-candlepower, 75-watt, incandescent electric lamps on overhead wires, \$19 per lamp per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 125, line 7, after the word "lamps," to strike out "\$72.50" and insert "\$85," so as to make the clause read:

For 6½-ampere, 528-watt, direct-current, series-inclosed arc lamps, \$85 per lamp per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 125, line 11, after the word "lamps," to strike out "\$72.50" and insert "\$85," so as to make the clause read:

For 5-ampere, 550-watt, direct-current, multiple-inclosed arc lamps, \$85 per lamp per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 125, line 20, after the word "wires," to strike out "\$72.50" and insert "\$75," so as to make the clause read:

For 4-ampere, 320-watt magnetite, or other arc lamps of equal illuminating value acceptable to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, on underground wires, \$75 per lamp per annum.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 126, line 17, after the word "and," where it occurs the first time, to strike out "fourteen" and insert "fifteen," and in line 19, before the word "lamps," to strike out "four hundred" and insert "three hundred and twenty," so as to make the proviso read:

Provided, That except as otherwise directed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, all series-inclosed and multiple-inclosed arc lamps now in service shall be replaced by the lighting company, without expense to the District of Columbia, with 4-ampere, 320-watt magnetite, or other arc lamps of equal illuminating value acceptable to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, by April 1, 1915, and such replacement shall be effected to the number of not less than 320 lamps per annum until completed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 127, line 10, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty" and insert "fifty," and in line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty" and insert "fifty," so as to make the clause read:

The cost of each lamp-post (exclusive of erection), including the lantern, globe, and street designations, furnished by any lighting company under the above rates shall not exceed \$15 for each gas or electric incandescent lamp nor \$50 for each electric arc lamp, except as hereinafter provided, and each post and its equipment shall be of a design and quality acceptable to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. For each such lamp-post furnished by a lighting company by direction of the District Commissioners which shall cost in excess of \$15 for gas or electric incandescent lamps, or which shall cost in excess of \$50 for electric arc lamps, the company furnishing the same shall receive, in addition to the above rates, 11 per cent per annum on such additional or excess cost.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 128, line 3, before the word "cents," to strike out "six dollars and sixty" and insert "four dollars and forty," so as to make the clause read:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized, in their discretion, to purchase or construct from street-lighting appropriations made in this act, posts, lanterns, street designations, and all necessary fixtures or appurtenances for any of the systems of lighting above named: *Provided*, That whenever the said commissioners shall furnish the said equipment \$1.65 per lamp per annum for gas or electric incandescent lamps and \$4.40 per lamp per annum for electric arc lamps shall be deducted from the rates above fixed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 128, line 15, after the word "supply," to insert "and a fair sum for the cost of maintenance," so as to make the clause read:

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are further authorized, in their discretion, to adopt other forms of electric street lighting than those named, in which event payments under appropriations made in this act shall be made for the lighting service rendered at not to exceed 3 cents per kilowatt hour for current consumed, and, in addition thereto, 11 per cent per annum of the cost to the lighting company of furnishing and installing lamps, posts, street designations, fixtures, and the cable from lamps to the nearest point of current supply, and a fair sum for the cost of maintenance.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 8, page 129, line 20, before the word "fire," to insert "existing," so as to make the clause read:

Hereafter no public electric lamp shall be maintained by means of overhead wires within either the city limits of Washington or the existing fire limits of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 8, page 129, line 24, before the word "required," to strike out "candlepower or wattage" and insert "illumination," and on page 130, after the word "required," to strike out "candlepower or wattage" and insert "illumination," so as to make the clause read:

Hereafter proportionate deductions shall be made from the amounts due lighting companies for failure to furnish the illumination required by law for public lighting in the District of Columbia, and each company shall furnish, at its own expense, when and as required by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, all proper and necessary facilities, testing places, and apparatus at its plant, and such help at points on its mains or circuits as to enable the said commissioners to determine whether the required illumination is being furnished. For each and every lamp which shall be extinguished or not lighted during any portion of the schedule time of lighting, a pro rata deduction, based upon the period of nonillumination and the price per lamp, shall be made from said amounts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 130, after line 14, to insert:

Hereafter any gaslight company or any electric-light company doing business in the District of Columbia which shall fail or refuse to furnish, erect, maintain, move, or discontinue any street lamp in compliance with the foregoing provisions as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may direct, shall be subject to a penalty of \$25 for each and every day's failure or refusal so to do, to be recovered at law in the name of the District of Columbia in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 4, line 8, I move to strike out the words "two thousand seven hundred and fifty" and to insert "three thousand," so as to read:

Building inspection division: Inspector of buildings, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 5, line 24, I move to change the total from \$117,086 to \$117,336.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 5, after line 25, I move the following amendment in behalf of the committee:

Hereafter the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may, in their discretion, grant 30 days' annual leave with pay in any one year to annual salaried officers and employees of said District.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that the clerks may adjust the totals where necessary. There may be some discrepancies.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair hears no objection, and leave is granted. If there are no further amendments as in Committee of the Whole the bill will be reported to the Senate.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

TARIFF BOARD.

Mr. LODGE. I move to take up the bill (H. R. 32010) to create a tariff board.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the bill be read and then that the committee amendments be considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the bill.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill and was interrupted by—

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, was the bill taken up by unanimous consent?

Mr. LODGE. It was taken up on motion.

Mr. STONE. On motion?

Mr. LODGE. I made the motion. It was taken up on motion. I will say to the Senator that I only desire to have the bill read and to dispose of the committee amendments. I do not expect to dispose of the bill to-day. I should like to have the formal reading of the bill take place.

Mr. MONEY. Mr. President, I have no desire to obstruct the passage of the bill, but I have an amendment which has been printed which I desire to offer to it, and the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] I know has one to offer.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly. I do not propose to press the bill to-day.

Mr. MONEY. With that understanding, very well.

Mr. LODGE. I ask merely to have the bill read, and I should like to have the committee amendments which were unanimously reported agreed to. Then I will have the bill go back to the calendar, and I shall move to take it up at a future time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments reported by the Committee on Finance will be stated.

The first amendment reported by the Committee on Finance was, in section 1, page 1, line 5, after the word "President," to insert "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," so as to read:

That a board is hereby created, to be known as the Tariff Board, which shall be composed of five members, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 3, page 3, line 17, after the word "imported," to insert "the cost of transportation from the place or places of production to the principal areas of consumption," so as to make the section read:

Sec. 3. That it shall be the duty of said board to investigate the cost of production of all articles which by any act of Congress now in force or hereafter enacted are made the subject of tariff legislation, with special reference to the prices paid domestic and foreign labor and the prices paid for raw materials, whether domestic or imported, entering into manufactured articles, producers' prices and retail prices of commodities, whether domestic or imported, the cost of transportation from the place or places of production to the principal areas of consumption, the condition of domestic and foreign markets affecting the American products, including detailed information with respect thereto, together with all other facts which may be necessary or convenient in fixing import duties or in aiding the President and other officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, and said board shall also make investigation of any such subject whenever directed by either House of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 6, page 5, line 7, after the word "advisable," to strike out "for its confidential use, and in case the evidence or information is so obtained," and to insert the word "but;" in line 10, after the word "information," to strike out "Provided, That," and to insert "and;" and in line 13, after the word "public," to insert "by said board," so as to make the section read:

Sec. 6. That in any investigation authorized by this act the board may obtain such evidence or information as it may deem advisable, but said board shall not be required to divulge the names of persons furnishing such evidence or information; and no evidence or information so secured under the provisions of this section from any person, firm, copartnership, corporation, or association shall be made public by said board in such manner as to be available for the use of any business competitor or rival.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 7, line 17, after the word "investigations," to insert "as hereinbefore provided, including all testimony," so as to make the section read:

Sec. 7. That said board shall submit the results of its investigations, as hereinbefore provided, including all testimony, together with any explanatory report of the facts so ascertained, to the President or to either House of Congress, from time to time, when called upon by the President or either House of Congress.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I ask that that amendment go over, as it relates back to the first portion of section 6, and I would not want to be confronted with the proposition that it had been agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Very well. I ask that the bill may now go back to the calendar, it having been read and certain amendments having been agreed to. I give notice that I shall ask the Senate to take it up at the earliest possible moment.

DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. KEAN. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 10632) to authorize the North Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad Co. to construct a bridge across the Delaware River from Lower Makefield Township, Bucks County, Pa., to Ewing Township, Mercer County, N. J.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PENSIONS AND INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 10326) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, which were,

on page 3, to strike out lines 11 to 14, inclusive, and on page 30, line 19, to strike out "1910" and insert "1911."

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 10327) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, which were, on page 1, to strike out lines 10 and 11; on page 2, to strike out lines 1 to 3, inclusive; on page 3, to strike out lines 21 to 24, inclusive; on page 4, to strike out lines 1 and 2; on page 5, to strike out lines 11 to 16, inclusive; and on page 5, line 17, to strike out "1910" and insert "1911."

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 10453) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, which were, on page 1, to strike out lines 6 to 9, inclusive; on page 2, to strike out lines 7 to 9, inclusive; and on page 2, to strike out lines 15 to 18, inclusive.

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 10454) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors, which were, on page 17, line 11, to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "thirty."

Mr. McCUMBER. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 134) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I had not intended to take up any of the time of the Senate in a discussion of this question, but after reading the speech of my colleague [Mr. Bristow] I have concluded to ask for a few minutes of the time of the Senate. I read the following from the speech of the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. Bristow]:

While the phraseology of the resolution has been somewhat changed from the form in which I originally introduced it, I do not consider the changes as at all material. (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Feb. 9, 1911, p. 2180.)

This was the remark of the Senator upon a most important change; in fact, a change which provides for a further amending of the Constitution. I regret very much to see the Senator treat a constitutional amendment so lightly.

The Constitution is sacred to the people; millions of men have fought for it, thousands have died for it; its sections have been cemented by the best blood of the land and the tears of the noblest women who ever lived. It has been amended, and changed conditions will make other amendments necessary, but changes in it should be made in the regular way—by instructions from the people, and only after careful consideration. The proposed change by the original joint resolution, to provide for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, has been before the public for many years and is generally understood. The action taken upon the question by a large number of States is evidence that such change is desired. Personally, I have favored the passage of such legislation for many years, and I am now in favor of the proposition. While a Member of the House I was a member of the committee which reported such a resolution. I supported it with gratification in the committee and assisted in securing favorable indorsement of it by the House. For some reason, at this time, a majority of the committee have reported the resolution to the Senate with an amendment which may well be termed a "rider" or "joker," and which should, in my judgment, be defeated, for it has not been considered by the people, and if agreed to, it might be used by the States that so desire as recognizing their right to dis-

franchise the colored voters. I can not support such a proposition. The change makes paragraph 1, section 4, Article I, read as follows:

The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators shall be as prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof.

This amendment, if agreed to, would change paragraph 1, section 4, Article I of the Constitution, which reads as follows, to wit:

The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof, but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

If the Constitution should be so amended and the words "but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations" were stricken out, then Congress would be unable to enact any law or regulation for the protection of senatorial elections against fraud, violence, or corruption. Yet this power would continue in the House in regard to its Members. I have heard of no good reason for the change.

The proposition has not been considered by the people; it has not been brought to their attention by the press or in any other way. I do not believe the people would sanction it if the matter was submitted to them. The Senate and House should both retain their rights to alter the regulations in regard to the election of their own Members and should always have the power to protect elections from violence and corruption.

I read the following from Ex parte Seebold, One hundredth United States, 372:

The exercise of such power can properly cause no collision of regulations or jurisdiction, because the authority of Congress over the subject is paramount, and any regulations it may make necessarily supersede inconsistent regulations of the State.

This is involved in the power to "make or alter," and yet the junior Senator from Kansas says to take that power away from Congress is "not material."

Justice Miller well said in the case of Ex parte Yarbrough, One hundred and tenth United States, 657:

That a government whose essential character is republican, whose executive head and legislative body are both elective, whose most numerous and powerful branch of the legislature is elected by the people directly, has no power by appropriate laws to secure this election from the influence of violence, of corruption, and of fraud is a proposition so startling as to arrest attention and demand the gravest consideration. If this Government is anything more than a mere aggregation of delegated agents of other States and Governments, each of which is superior to the General Government, it must have the power to protect the elections on which its existence depends from violence and corruption.

If it has not this power, it is left helpless before the two great natural and historical enemies of all republics—open violence and insidious corruption.

That sounds like the provision was very material.

That opinion was written not for the purpose of influencing votes, but was a plain statement of powers the Government enjoyed, and which it should enjoy, and was written by an able and just judge.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). Does the Senator from Kansas yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CURTIS. I do.

Mr. BORAH. I want to ask the Senator from Kansas if he understood Justice Miller to hold that without section 4 that could not have been done which they did do, and which law he was then upholding in his decision.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand Justice Miller was passing directly upon section 4.

Mr. BORAH. Mr. President—

Mr. CURTIS. I decline to yield to the Senator for a speech. If he wants to answer what I have to say, he has a perfect right to do so in his own time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas declines to yield further.

Mr. BORAH. Will the Senator yield for a single suggestion?

Mr. CURTIS. I prefer that the Senator make his suggestion in his own time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas has the floor.

Mr. CURTIS. Again, if I read the RECORD correctly, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. PERCY] considered the change very material, for he said:

In my judgment the extension of the power of the Federal Government as required by the Sutherland amendment is a price greater than the South is willing to pay for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people. I have no hesitancy in saying that it is a price greater than it should pay.

The Senator from Mississippi must have thought the change very material, or he would not have spoken so strongly. Yet the Senator from Kansas says "he does not consider the changes at all material."

In this connection I wish to call the attention of the Senate to what was said upon this subject by a man loved by all the people, our fearless ex-President, Theodore Roosevelt, who at Grand Rapids, Mich., in a speech before the Lincoln Club, at the nineteenth annual Lincoln day banquet, said:

I ask that we trust the people to elect Senators just exactly as we trust them to elect Presidents and Congressmen.

That is trace work. Now for britchin' work. Don't couple that proposition which is to go forward with another proposition which is to go backward, and that is just what has been done with the amendment in its present form in the Senate. The proposal is to take away from the National Government some of its power in dealing with the election of United States Senators. That is all wrong. That is a step backward and not a step forward.

The change proposed by the majority of the committee would tend to weaken the effective operation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments and might enable a State so disposed by indirection to disfranchise the colored voters, which should not be permitted, and would take from the Congress the power which Justice Miller said it should always have. The colored people are entitled to protection in their rights, and Congress should not directly or indirectly say it was willing to let the States take away the right which came to them as a result of the Civil War. After that war was over, and it was the greatest war the world has ever known, in order to meet new conditions the Constitution was amended, and the fifteenth amendment declares that—

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

This amendment was made to protect the former slaves who had been freed, and yet we find State after State, by "grandfather" and other clauses, depriving them of their rights. Of course, there is no word in the acts referring to "race, color, or previous condition of servitude," yet every one knows that when a State undertakes to keep a citizen thereof from voting unless his grandfather was a voter, the object is to deprive the colored man from his right of franchise.

If the joint resolution as amended is passed, and the Constitution is amended as provided therein, then the Congress gives up all its rights to make or alter the regulations of a State for the election of United States Senators, and if electors are disfranchised, if outrages are perpetrated, if fraud is committed, or if corrupt practices are resorted to, the Congress remains helpless. Surely the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. BRISTOW] did not imagine that the joint resolution he introduced would be so changed.

I shall vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], which, if agreed to, will strike out the objectionable features added to the original joint resolution and will permit a vote to be taken upon the joint resolution in the form in which it has been considered by the people. The Sutherland amendment takes nothing from the State, but it continues the power of Congress to make or alter the regulations.

I strongly favor the joint resolution to provide for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people, but I do not think it should be burdened with the objectionable and unfair provisions placed in it by a majority of the committee, and as one of the Senators from the State of Kansas, the child of freedom, the home of old John Brown, the advance agent of liberty, who gave his life to hasten the conflict which resulted in freeing the slaves, I can not support the "rider" or "joker" placed in the joint resolution by a majority of the committee.

LEGISLATIVE, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. WARREN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 29360) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 28, 29, 39, 40, 53, 54, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 90, 91, 116, 120, 126, 142, 143, 144, 150, 151, 155, 156, 157, 158, 163, 168, 175, 183, 185, 189, 204, 208, 217, and 222.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 56, 57, 63, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 117, 118, 119, 121, 123, 124, 125, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 152, 153, 154, 160, 161, 162, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 184,

187, 188, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 206, 207, 209, 213, 214, 215, 216, 219, 220, 221, 223, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230; and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 4 of said amendment, after the word "available," strike out the word "five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "three"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 55, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$174,620"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 80, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert the following: "2 clerks, at \$2,000 each"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 81, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert "forty-two"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 82, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$332,700"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 122, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$147,970"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 128, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$278,410"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 159, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, after the word "boxes," strike out the words "five thousand" and insert in lieu thereof the words "two thousand five hundred"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 177, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,311,010"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 186, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$177,190"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 210, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert "nine"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 211, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the number proposed insert "eleven"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 212, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$73,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 225, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$36,510"; and the Senate agree to the same.

On amendments numbered 30, 31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 44, 45, 85, 86, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 200, 201, 202, 203, 205, and 218 the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

F. E. WARREN,

E. J. BURKETT,

MURPHY J. FOSTER,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

F. H. GILLET,

J. V. GRAFF,

L. F. LIVINGSTON,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. WARREN. I move that the Senate further insist upon its amendments, request a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, the conferees on the part of the Senate to be appointed by the Chair.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. WARREN, Mr. BURKETT, and Mr. FOSTER conferees on the part of the Senate.

ST. CROIX RIVER BRIDGE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. SMOOT. I ask unanimous consent that we begin with calendar No. 1049, where we left off yesterday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah asks that the Senate take up the calendar under Rule VIII, beginning with calendar No. 1049. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

The bill (H. R. 31860) permitting the building of a wagon and trolley car bridge across the St. Croix River, between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MOBILE RIVER BRIDGE.

The bill (H. R. 31538) to authorize the Pensacola, Mobile & New Orleans Railway Co., a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Alabama, to construct a bridge over and across the Mobile River and its navigable channels on a line opposite the city of Mobile, Ala., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NEW RIVER DAM, VIRGINIA.

The bill (H. R. 31922) to authorize the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co. to build a dam across the New River, near Foster Falls, Wythe County, Va., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY DIRECT VOTE.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 134) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States.

Mr. BORAH. As the Senator from Texas has given notice that he desires to address the Senate to-day on the election case, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Senate Report No. 942. Report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections relative to certain charges relating to the election of WILLIAM LORIMER, a Senator from the State of Illinois, by the Legislature of that State.

Mr. BAILEY addressed the Senate. After having spoken, with interruptions, for 2 hours and 45 minutes,

Mr. CARTER. I renew my request for unanimous consent that the Senator from Texas be permitted to continue his remarks immediately at the close of morning business to-morrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent that the Senator from Texas be permitted to resume his remarks immediately after the routine morning business to-morrow. Is there objection?

Mr. BURTON. I do not rise to object to the request. I gave notice on the 8th that I would address the Senate immediately after the close of the morning business to-morrow, and the pending request, if granted, would displace me at that time. I should like to ask the Senator from Connecticut, however, if he would consent to change the date on which a vote is to be taken on the forest-reserve bill?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Let it be the next day.

Mr. BURTON. The date is fixed.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I do not understand that that can be done.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Yes; it can.

Mr. BURTON. By unanimous consent, it seems to me, it can be done.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. No; it can not. We can not change a unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. GALLINGER. You can not change a unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. LODGE. You can not change a unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. BURTON. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BROWN] has given notice for Wednesday.

Mr. CARTER. Is there any objection? I inquire if any objection has been made to the request for unanimous consent.

Mr. BURTON. I do not feel that in any event I shall make objection to the request of the Senator from Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

Mr. BACON. We can not hear what the request is.

Mr. CARTER. The request is that immediately following the close of morning business to-morrow the Senator from Texas be permitted to conclude his remarks.

Mr. BACON. Of course, I have no objection whatever to that request. I simply want to know whether that will conflict with any previous unanimous consent. It is most important.

Mr. GALLINGER. It does not.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair does not understand that it does. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana? The Chair hears no objection.

[For Mr. BAILEY's entire speech see Senate proceedings of Tuesday, February 14.]

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 14, 1911, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 13, 1911.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Rev. Dr. John Wesley Hill, pastor of Metropolitan Temple, New York City, delivered the following prayer:

O Thou who dwellest in the light, under whom all things come in their ripeness and fullness, Thou unto whom all things come in ever-increasing perfection, we rejoice that Thou art waiting to receive our worship. We bless Thee that upon us Thy knowledge has dawned; that about us Thy providence is engaged in our behalf; and that before us are the rewards of Thy righteousness, which exalteth men and nations. Commend Thy blessing upon us at this hour; bless this body assembled; grant that its deliberations may be inspired with patriotism and seasoned with wisdom and crowned with Thy favor. Bless, we pray Thee, the President of the United States; bless his constitutional advisers; bless all judges and lawmakers; bless all those upon whom devolve official responsibility; bless our land and Nation. Save us from vice and violence, from restlessness and revolution, and from evil. Open the way before us and lead us out into that large field of opportunity and influence and power which Thou hast set before us in the hour of Thy providence. Send out Thy light and Thy truth everywhere. Hasten the day when peace shall be enthroned among the nations of the earth and when Thy kingdom shall be established from the river unto the sea. And unto Thee will we ascribe the praise and the glory forever, through Christ, our Redeemer. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

JOHN R. KISSINGER.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Illinois rise?

Mr. PRINCE. I rise to make a privileged motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PRINCE. I move that the House agree to the conference report on the bill (S. 7252) for the relief of John R. Kissinger, and ask that the conference report be read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE] calls up a conference report, which the Clerk will read.

The conference report was read.

[For conference report and statement, see House proceedings in the Record of February 11, 1911.]

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the conference report be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCALL] rise?

Mr. McCALL. I rise to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House to consider the bill H. R. 32216, which is the bill relating to reciprocity with Canada.